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INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

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DECLARATION ON DRUG TRAFFICKING SIGNED IN QUITO

PA120146 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2308 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Quito, 11 Aug (EFE) -- The presidents of Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia, and Venezuela; a member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua; the Panamanian vice president and president-elect; and a Peruvian senator signed the "Quito Declaration Against Drug Trafficking" today. In this declaration, the American leaders requested that a world or regional fund be created to aid developing countries that are affected by drug trafficking, and noted that this crime is connected with the disruption of peace in Latin America.

The declaration was signed by Presidents Hernan Siles Zuazo (Bolivia), Leon Febres (Ecuador), Jaime Lusinchi (Venezuela), and Belisario Betancur (Colombia). It was also signed by Sergio Ramirez, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua; Carlos Ozores (vice president of Panama) and Nicolas Ardito Barletta (president-elect of that country); and Manuel Ulloa (president of the Peruvian Senate), who signed "for Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde." U.S. Vice President George Bush did not sigh the document, although he told newsmen about it. The document was not signed by Argentine President Raul ALfonsin, either. Although he attended the meeting of presidents, he left Ecuador before his colleagues met to graft the document.

Text of Declaration

PA122114 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 12 Aug 84

["Text" of the "Quito Declaration Against Drug Trafficking," signed on 11 August in Quito by Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo, Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero, Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi, Colombian President Belisario Betancur, Nicaraguan Government junta member Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Panamanian Vice President Carlos Ozores Typaldos, Panamanian President-elect Nicolas Ardito Barletta, and Peruvian Senate President Manuel Ulloa on behalf of Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry -- read by announcer]

[Text] 1. As drug dependence is harmful to public health, one of the essential possessions of human beings, and one of their inalienable rights;

2. As the lack of public health is a circumstance that both affects and is a condition that limits the economic and social development of peoples;

3. Considering that the repeated consumption of drugs affects the awareness and freedom of action of the drug-dependent individual, with grave physical and psychological effects that harm the personality of the consumer;

4. As the illicit use of drugs has caused very grave damage, with frequently irreversible effects, to young people, the noblest of the human resources that comprise the world's peoples;

5. As the trafficking in and illicit use of drugs following technological advances in the communications media, the unexpected expansion of transculturation, the escalation of organized crime, and other factors have surpassed the limits of isolated action by states and call for multilateral action to combat drug trafficking and associated or related activities;

6. As there is abundant evidence that drug trafficking is intimately tied to schemes and actions that are destined to subvert the legal order and social peace in our countries, in the pursuit of ignoble mercantilistic purposes;

7. As it has been clearly demonstrated that drug trafficking uses mechanisms to corrupt the political and administrative structures of both producer and consumer countries;

8. As international legislative action that can operate effectively against drug trafficking beyond national borders and can penalize the responsible parties, wherever they may be, has become necessary;

9. As the volume, magnitude, and extent of drug trafficking represent both a challenge to universal society, affecting young people in particular, and activities that are harmful to the very existence and future of human beings;

10. It is agreed to submit the following for the consideration of the appropriate international organizations:

A. That drug trafficking be considered a crime against humanity, with all of the legal consequences applicable in that case.

B. That a world or regional fund to aid the developing countries affected by drug trafficking be created, in order to combat and overcome the causes leading to these circumstances and to provide those countries with the appropriate instruments for combating such activities.

REPORTAGE ON INTERNATIONAL POPULATION CONFERENCE

U.S. 'Warning' Criticized

FL101616 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0058 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Mexico City, 9 August (NOTIMEX) -- It was reported here today that the U.S. warning that it will withdraw its economic support from organizations encouraging abortion ignores population growth and the social and economic development of Third World countries. The Population Crisis Committee -- one of the 150 organizations participating in the second UN international Conference on Population -- added that the United States is ignoring 10 years of world experience. It added that U.S. policy on abortion seeks to avoid the expenditure of $75 million in funds regularly granted to the population programs of Third World countries. The U.S. vice president of the committee, Joseph Speidel, said the U.S. Government is ignoring the difficulties of Third World countries despite the great differences existing between rich and poor nations.

In today's session, the participating countries said that the delay in reducing population growth rates will render useless the attempts at economic development of the peoples and widen the circle of poverty. They said that demographic policies of the peoples should rest on economic, industrial, and agricultural development within the framework of a new international economic order that favors Third World peoples.

During the morning session, the countries at war and suffering invasion and economic subjugation spoke against the squandering of economic and human [resources] on armaments and the means of destruction, which increases the economic underdevelopment of other peoples.

PLO delegate Ahmad Sobeh denounced the Israeli military occupation under which his people live. We live in a military situation that we did not choose and do not want perpetrated. Half of our people live under military occupation, subjected to measures that violate international law and impede the application of population control policies, he said. Ahmad Sobeh said that, in addition to contradicting our natural rights, our being deprived of our independence reveals the abnnormal situation of the Palestian Arab people in both free and occupied territories.

The Japanese delegate, Hiroshi Yukawa, said in his speech during the morning session that in 1983 life expectancy for Japanese males reached 74.2 years and for Japanese females 79.8 years, which is the world's highest average life expectancy. He said that the most important population tendency in Japan is the rapid 0.7-percent decline in the growth rate in the last few decades, promoting rapid economic and social development. Japan, with a population of more than 100 million, contributes $40.1 million yearly in bilateral aid for population matters, which is eight times its contribution one decade ago, he said.

Refugees' Situation Discussed

FL101854 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1500 GMT 10 Aug 84

Text] Mexico City, 10 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- The world's 10 million refugees have become an important problem in the development policies of international communities, UN High Commissioner for Refugees F.J. Homman-Herimberg asserted here today. During a speech before the seventh plenary session of the second International Conference on Population being held in this city, he noted that the regions in the world where refugees concentrate are experiencing serious problems with the supply of foodstuffs, health, sanitary conditions, and housing. He said the solution to the refugee problem could be to allow them to join active economic occupations, so long as respect for their essential rights is guaranteed.

ILO Assistant Director S.K. Jain stressed that one-third of the developing countries' population at a productive age, about 1.2 billion persons, is experiencing a high level of unemployment or underemployment. He said the world recession has taken a toll in terms of drastic reductions in workers' income, and added that an efficient demographic policy will not solve the problem of unemployment. Referring to international migratory movements, Jain noted that they are becoming increasingly varied and complex, inasmuch as there is a growing tendency to the transient migration of workers, above all of professionals, skilled workers, and political refugees, among others.

The Chinese delegation today expressed its disagreement with amending the world action plan as proposed by the United States at the International Conference on Population, because it considers it to be inadequate and unnecessary. The amendment sets forth that through management, we seek a reduction in population and an improvement in living conditions.

UN Official on Planning

FL111620 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0345 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Mexico City, 10 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- Population planning in international communities must be considered as a basic part of development, the UN Center for Human Habitat [Centro de las Naciones Unidas para los Asentamientos Humanos] said here today. Habitat Director Arcot Ramachandran told the UN Conference on Population that demographic tendencies cannot be modified by family planning alone and that the concrete factors of control are physical and economic.

He said that the aims of population development are too important to be left in the hands of demographers and family planners. These aims included the supply of housing, infrastructure, employment opportunities, and food supply. He said that overcrowding only contributes to the deterioration of living conditions, the depletion of natural resources, the loss of agricultural potential, and increased emigration.

The delegate from Venezuela, Guido Groscors, stated that if the runaway increase in interest rates on the foreign debt of developing nations continues, it will be very hard to maintain and carry out programs whose goal is to improve the standard of living of the inhabitants. He said that it will be necessary to divert financial resources essential to these projects and assign them to pressing international foreign debt payments.

Division Seen Over U.S. Stance

FL131257 Bridgetown CANA in English 0950 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Mexico City, Aug 13, CANA-REUTER - Delegates at the United Nations conference on population here held an unscheduled Sunday session yesterday in search of consensus on guidelines to help curb global population growth. The 148-nation conference is expected to end on Tuesday, a day late, because of persistent disagreements resulting in part, diplomats said, from a hard line by the United States.

The U.S. delegation, led by former conservative Republican Senator James Buckley, went against the mainstream in introducing a number of amendments to recommendations already approved in preparatory discussions in New York.

Diplomatic sources said that despite the American attitude delegates were hopeful of achieving consensus, even if this meant allowing the United States to add reservations on contentious sections, a common device in the United Nations.

Disarmament, abortion and the merits of the capitalist system were among the issues causing division.

In an address to the conference last Wednesday, Buckley said that under the free market system, more children were not a problem. "First and foremost, population growth is, of itself, neither good nor bad," he said. "People, after all, are producers as well as consumers."

The American position was widely criticised, with China implicity accusing the Reagan administration of trying to impose its philosophy on others.

Ben Wattenberg of the U.S. delegation retorted that this was "preposterous." But he said the United States would have been derelict in its duty if it had not stressed its belief in free enterprise at the conference.

Abortion was another divisive issue. Buckley announced that no American funds would go to abortion programmes.

For a time, this appeared to threaten the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), which aids states that sanction abortion. Over the weekend, Buckley said he had received the assurances he sought from UNFPA and 19 million dollars that the United States was withholding -- one-half of its 1984 contribution to the agency -- would be released immediately.

ALFONSIN VIEWS DEBT, FALKLANDS, BEAGLE ISSUES

PY110142 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2311 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Quito, 10 Aug (NA) -- Argentine President Raul Alfonsin said here today after his meeting with U.S. Vice President George Bush that he was unable to answer "either yes or no" regarding the possibility that the U.S. Government may have changed its stand toward Latin America's foreign debt.

Alfonsin reaffirmed Argentina's decision to sponsor joint actions for the renegotiation of the foreign debt of the countries of this hemisphere, amounting to $350 billion, and he categorically ruled out any "danger of a coup" in Argentina.

The Argentine chief executive granted a press conference at the Colon Hotel in this capital this afternoon. In the course of the press conference he said that he would "sign this very day" a "standby" agreement with the IMF "in keeping with the terms of the letter of intent that Argentina sent to the IMF some time ago."

The Argentine president further said that "there is no danger of a coup in Argentina," and added, smiling, that "barring some unfortunate personal circumstance, I will conclude my constitutional term in office."

Alfonsin said that the conflict with Chile over the Beagle Channel will be resolved "soon," and announced that his government will encourage the people to vote "yes" at the popular consultation which has been convoked on this issue.

As to the conflict between Argentina and Britain over the Malvinas Islands, Alfonsin said that during his term in office "the diplomatic approach" will be maintained in the quest for the recovery of the islands. He warned, however, that "this does not mean that we will wait another 150 years," and emphasized that "the first stage" proposed in this process is to return the situation to terms similar to those prevailing before the 1982 war.

Further on, the Argentine president was asked about the way in which his government could help the Mothers of Plaza de Mayo. Alfonsin answered: "I greatly fear, sir, that the Argentine Government can no longer do anything to help them obtain what they want, which is to find their children alive."

Speaking about Peronism, Alfonsin described it as the "second largest party in Argentina," and indicated that his administration's goal regarding it is to achieve "a full-fledged democratic coexistence." He pointed out that relations with Peronism "are good" and that "sometimes" agreements that are "a veritable source of joy for democracy" are reached, although frequently "they engage in strong and harsh opposition, a game we are used to."

Alfonsin began his press conference by forecasting that "soon" there will be an agreement with Chile on the Beagle issue and recalled that his government recently convoked a popular consultation on this issue. He added that he felt "very optimistic" about the possibility of resolving the conflict and indicated that in the future Argentina and Chile "could make mutual concessions as two fraternal nations," something that would be beneficial for both countries. Alfonsin anticipated that his government will encourage the people to vote "yes" at the popular consultation on the Beagle issue.

He reiterated his administration's support for the efforts of the Contadora Group in Central America. However, he added, "we are not naive and realize that the situation in that region is complex and difficult, but we hope that the efforts to reinstate democratic pluralism are successful." Alfonsin went on to say that "we are at the service of the Contadora Group, but our geographic location does not make us suitable to be part of it."

He explained that the situation in Central America was discussed during his meeting with U.S. Vice President George Bush, along with others such as the foreign debt, the Malvinas, and narcotics. He added that he told Bush that several countries in the region were making "a great effort" to fight the drug traffic, but this struggle is very expansive and governments such as that of Bolivia are making efforts but have no money.

The Argentine chief executive spoke about the Malvinas several times during his press conference, explaining that during his term in office "the diplomatic approach" will be maintained, but he made it clear that "this does not mean that we Argentines do not feel frustrated over this situation, nor that we will wait another 150 years" to recover the disputed archipelago. He added that despite the failure of the bilateral talks in Switzerland last month, "I do not believe that the channels of negotiation have been exhausted. The problem is that we are having to deal with British inflexibility." He went on to say that "we want Great Britain to comply with the UN resolutions," and emphasized that "we are acting in good faith and the first stage we propose is to return the situation to the status prevailing prior to the 1982 war."

"We want Great Britain to discontinue its policy of fortifying the islands," Alfonsin said.

Alfonsin explained that the countries that signed the "Consensus of Cartagena" in June of this year have preserved the "spirit" which led them to sign this declaration of the foreign debt. He added that the problems of the various Latin American countries are "not similar, but their source is the same," and that these countries must coordinate their policies and demand that the foreign debt be "considered from the political viewpoint." He made it clear that "this situation will be analyzed" at the meeting which experts of the 11 Consensus of Cartagena nations will hold in Buenos Aires next week.

Alfonsin also explained that for Argentina the return of democracy means that "now we must achieve significant progress in building our institutions."

He was asked whether this government could do anything to help the Mothers of Plaza de Mayo, to which he answered: "I greatly fear, sir, that the Argentine Government can no longer do anything to help them obtain what they want, which is to find their children alive." He added, however, that his administration "has done a great deal" to defend and enforce human rights and stressed that the state of law is in full effect in Argentina at this time.

Speaking about the foreign debt, the Argentine president indicated that with the present interest rates "it is impossible" to fulfill foreign obligations. He pointed out that despite his intention to pay the debt, "pressure" is sometimes applied to impose recessionary measures, "such as those of the IMF."

He explained that Argentina's bulky foreign debt was caused by the "ideological fanaticism of those who followed the teachings of a school of economics that plunged us into a foreign debt amounting to approximately $45 billion," but he voiced his conviction that "the worst is over" and that "Argentina has already taken off." He said that "we went into debt but lost assets," and that in his country "money was squandered on purchases from abroad."

Alfonsin said that the Latin American foreign debt is "a serious political problem," and indicated that "I would like to sign this very day" a "standby" agreement with the IMF, as long as it is in keeping with the terms of the letter of intent that Argentina sent to the IMF.

He went on to speak about the Armed Forces and said that his country's Armed Forces experienced a double failure over the last few years, "a political and a military one; however, one cannot ignore the fact that the Armed Forces are there." He explained that "he did not believe in creating watertight military compartments." He recalled that in one of his books he expounded on the theory that the military should participate in the government as advisers and that this was the German postwar theory aimed at preventing the development of "military ghettos."

Speaking about the labor unions, Alfonsin indicated that by the end of the year all of them will have democratically elected leaderships and that the government is encouraging a labor-business-government agreement on prices and salaries in order to strengthen democracy.

Concerning the extradition of guerrilla leader Mario Firmenich, currently under arrest in Brazil, President Alfonsin made it clear that the matter "has no connection whatsoever with the human rights issue." He explained that this position is shared by Italy, Spain, and the FRG, in as far as their guerrilla leaders are concerned.

Alfonsin stated categorically that "Argentina faces no danger of a coup" and recalled that during his electoral campaign he promised "100 years of democracy," a goal he plans to fulfill. "Barring some unfortunate personal circumstance, I will complete my constitutional term in office," the president said smiling.

Finally, he was asked whether during the meeting he held with Bush today he had noticed some change in the U.S. Government's position toward the Latin American foreign debt. Alfonsin answered: "I cannot answer yes or no because I have not noticed one."

PRESIDENT DENIES CHANGES IN ECONOMIC TEAM

PY110232 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2226 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Aug (TELAM) -- Public Information Secretary Emilio Gibaja has released a communique issued by President Raul Alfonsin in which he dismissed the possibility of any changes in the economic team following a misinterpretation by various sectors of statements made to the media by Raul Prebisch [presidential adviser for economic affairs]. The communique, which was sent from Ecuador, and which was read by Gibaja in the press room of Government House, states:

"Some sectors of the media have interpreted Raul Prebisch's statements in a very particular manner. These interpretations suggest a possible reshuffling of the current economic team. No one should attribute such statements to Prebisch at such an important moment in the economy minister's negotiations with the IMF.

"Anyone can freely interpret Prebisch's statements, but what is certain is that Minister Grinspun, in his role as economy minister and in his negotiations with the IMF, has the full support of the president of the Republic, who has never thought of making any changes in the ministry headed by Mr Grinspun. The rescheduling of our foreign debt is too important to allow it to be hindered at such an important time."

Adviser Denies Reference

PY110250 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2349 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Aug (TELAM) -- Secretary General of the Presidency German Lopez tonight released a message Dr Raul Prebish sent from Santiago saying that he has made no comments about the members of the economic team.

This is the text of the message: I am now in Santiago, Chile, where I have read reports of a completely mistaken interpretation of a conversation I had with Mr Bernardo Neustadt yesterday morning. I made not even a remote reference to the members of the economic team, because elementary prudence counsels me not to make references to collaborators of President Alfonsin. I made reference to bad physicians or even quacks who publicly propose inflationary measures to cure inflation, that is, to those who possibly with the best of intentions but mistakenly are opposed to drastic measures to fight inflation.

ALFONSIN RETURNS, ANNOUNCES AGREEMENTS WITH IMF

PY120136 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0018 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Aug (TELAM) -- President Raul Alfonsin said here today that we should already know the good news that substantial agreements have been reached in the negotiations with the IMF, negotiations that are being conducted by Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun. During a brief chat with the press in the military sector of the Jorge Newbery Metropolitan Airport shortly after returning from Ecuador, Alfonsin reasserted his support of Grinspun. Alfonsin added that furthermore Grinspun should be congratulated.

Asked about the rumors that circulated in Buenos Aires during his visit to Ecuador concerning the replacement of Grinspun, Alfonsin said that the Argentine people should be aware by now that these things happen every time we are conducting an important negotiation with the IMF.

Alfonsin reassumed power in a ceremony in a hall at the airport. During his absence, Vice President Victor Martinez had been acting president of the Republic. The record was signed by the official notary public, Natalio Etchegaray.

IMF Communique Released

PY120334 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0113 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Aug (DYN) -- Government House tonight released the text of a communique that the IMF has sent to the creditor banks of Argentina, which will help Argentina restructure its obligations that are immediately due arising from its overwhelming foreign debt. The IMF communique, which was originally distributed in Washington and this afternoon sent to all the entities that make up the committee of creditor banks of Argentina, reads as follows:

"Since 8 August 1984 a mission of Argentine officials has been working with IMF personnel verifying the behavior of the various economic variables -- variables that are referred to in the letter of intent that the Argentine Government sent on 9 June 1984 -- over the first half of 1984 and their projections up to the second half of 1985."

"Significant agreements have been achieved on a number of basic objectives of the Argentine program. As the measures for the implementation of this program are being drafted, the discussions for the preparation of the technical memorandum of understanding will soon follow."

"To that effect, an IMF mission will travel to Argentina."

CAPUTO DENIES POSSIBILITY OF TALKS WITH BRITAIN

PY130122 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0052 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Aug (EFE) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo today denied any possibility of holding new talks with Great Britain over the sovereignty of the Malvinas Islands.

At the conclusion of the 98th National Livestock, Agriculture, and Industry Fair, Caputo said: "I do not see the possibility of new talks and nothing has happened since the Bern talks" held on 13 July. Regarding the Beagle issue, Caputo said that "we are in the final stages of the negotiations, hoping that no problems will emerge so that an agreement can be reached on the established terms."

PRC FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES OFFICIAL VISIT

Holds Press Conference

PY111916 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1602 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Aug (DYN) -- PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, who ended an official visit to Argentina today, declared at noon that 3 days of talks with his colleague Dante Caputo showed that "we exchanged viewpoints that are very similar or alike" regarding world peace and the way to alleviate the "tense world situation." In a press conference just before departing for Brasilia, Xueqian said that "the achievements of 12 years of relations between the two countries and the prospective development of those relations in the coming decade" were reviewed and analyzed.

Referring to Central America, Xueqian said that the PRC Government "is on the side of the Latin American countries and shares identical viewpoints with the Argentine Government." He stated that in his conversation with President Raul Alfonsin, "we amiably exchanged viewpoints about Central America, the foreign debt, and other topics of common interest." He expressed his "satisfaction" with President Alfonsin's acceptance of the invitation to visit the PRC "as soon as possible," and mentioned that Foreign Minister Dante Caputo had also accepted the same invitation. "I am leaving very optimistic, happy, and convinced that my visit has contributed in all aspects to the friendly relations between the two countries."

Asked about the Malvinas problem, Wu Xueqian replied that his country "has always supported Argentina's rights over the sovereignty of the Malvinas, and that it hopes the Governments of Argentina and Great Britain will be able to solve the conflict through peaceful negotiations."

Asked about the PRC position regarding the Peruvian subersive group Shining Path that purports to be pro-PRC and Maoist, the PRC foreign minister stated: "I solemnly declare that my country has no contact whatsoever with the Shining Path," adding that his country conducts relations with all countries in accordance with the five fundamental principles of peaceful coexistence.

Asked about the difference existing between the PRC relations with Latin America and the PRC relations with the United States, the visitor stated that he considered the ties with Latin America to be normal, and that the PRC tries to maintain stable relations with the United States, "and there is no contradiction involved." Developing its relations with Latin America, he said, the PRC tries to preserve world peace and assist in economic development. Wu Xueqian added: "The United States is a major power and yet the five principles of peaceful coexistence apply to stable relations with that country." He noted that Taiwan is an obstacle to the development of stable relations with the United States. This country recognizes the Government of the PRC as the only legal government, but in practice recognizes Taiwan as a political entity. We are seriously at odds over this with the United States." He affirmed that PRC foreign policy "has always criticized and opposed the United States whenever that country practices hegemony and offends smaller countries," emphasizing "still we do not desist from our principle of improving relations with the United States." He expressed doubts about the credibility of U.S. press reports on the sale of PRC planes to the United States.

He explained that the objective of the visit of an official of the PRC Foreign Ministry to Cuba was to supervise the work of the PRC Embassy in La Havana, but that he also accepted to talk about the improvement of bilateral relations.

Regarding the foreign debt issue, Wu said that "we agree that Latin American debtor countries should hold meetings to tune their positions and adopt measures acceptable for all the parties involved." As for the creation of a Latin American debtors club, he said that "it is an internal problem about which I have no opinion."

Wu Xuegian answered a question referring to cooperation on the uses of nuclear energy, saying that he has agreed with Foreign Minister Caputo that the question should be left up to the respective national agencies for study.

As for joint exploration of Antartica, We Xueqian revealed that Minister Caputo told him that the Argentine Government "will provide assistance to the PRC investigations in the Antartica, an offer for which I am thankful." The PRC foreign minister noted that contacts have been stymied by the large distance separating the PRC from Latin America, although "in the last 10 years there have been more contact and relations have been greatly developed."

Asked about the reasons for the reduction of cereal purchases by the PRC lately, Wu Xueqian answered that "agricultural plans have been more than fulfilled in the PRC and that there has been great progress. Cereal production yielded 370 million tons." He did not specify what period he was referring to.

Lastly, Xueqian affirmed: "We will abide by the agreements that have been signed and before we sign new agreements, we will consult with the parties involved to study the situation and determine the policy to be followed."

[Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish at 1510 GMT on 11 August adds: "Wu noted that 'there is not contradiction' in improving relations simultaneously with Latin America and the United States and denies U.S. press reports that Chinese MIG planes were being sold to the Washington Government."]

Departs for Brazil

PY112126 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian has departed for Brazil. He stayed in Argentina for 3 days. During a visit he made to the Province of Codoba, he expressed his government's full support of Latin American demands for better payment conditions on the foreign debt. Wu added that the Beijing government resolutely supports the peoples' struggle against colonialism and imperialism and for betterliving conditions. Asked about his contacts in Cordoba, Wu Xueqian said that they served to study the possibility of increasing trade between Argentina and the PRC. In this regard, he said that the Argentine-PRC joint commission will meet in Beijing in September 1984 to discuss the development of bilateral relations.

SWEDISH TRADE MINISTER GRANTS PRESS CONFERENCE

PY112121 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2115 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Aug (TELAM) -- Swedish Foreign Trade Minister Mats Hellstrom today expressed his satisfaction over the results of his talks with Argentine authorities over the past week. Speaking at a press conference he granted today at the home of Swedish Ambassador to Argentina Beng Friedman, Hellstrom stated that this is the first official Swedish visit since the establishment of democracy in the country.

He then explained that his visit had a double purpose. FIrst, to intensify the political dialogue, especially regarding foreign policy between the two nations, and the position of the two governments regarding the world situation. Second, Hellstrom stated that he tried to strengthen Argentine-Swedish economic ties through the mechanism of mutual exports and imports, and to define the role that Swedish enterprises can play in Argentina's economic recovery.

He described a number of meetings he held with Argentine authorities, especially with President Raul Alfonsin, Foreign Minister Dante Caputo, and high-ranking officials of the economics, trade, and other public service sectors, and added that he encountered profound agreements. He said that he considered it essential that both Sweden and Argentina must not be included in the great pacts of nations disputing for the control of the world. He said that they shared the same concern that the East-West confrontation will weaken the possibilities of the North-South dialogue. Hellstrom then explained his government's concern over the current situation in Central America, where he noted foreign influence in regional conflicts.

Regarding bilateral economic ties, he stated that he was taking home a draft copy of a general agreement to be studied by the appropriate sectors of his administration with the purpose of expanding Argentine exports to Sweden. It should be taken into account, he added, that my country is a good market for certain Argentine products, especially fruits and processed goods, but that it is also a very competitive market, and consequently the mechanism for the development of trade must be adjusted through the state agency for imports.

Regarding his country's cooperation with the Argentine economic recovery, he said he held positive contacts with those in charge of the Swedish enterprises that are already in the country, and that these contacts included some proposals for the transfer of technology, especially in the energy and health sectors. Hellstrom referred to concrete offers for the institution of scholarships for undergraduate and postgraduate studies, placing emphasis on the progress achieved in the area of children's hygiene in developing nations.

Asked about the missing persons issue, he said that only one Swedish woman is missing and that he has confidence that the current authorities, of whose goodwill he has no doubt, will give the proper explanation. Regarding Argentines who sought refuge in Sweden during the military process, he stated that many have returned to Argentina with the help of their own government.

In answer to another question, he said that an agreement with the IMF would favor the development of Argentine exports to Sweden, but that it is not indispensable. Regarding the Malvinas Islands, he concluded by saying: "My country rejects violence as a means to solve international conflicts and supports the principle of self-determination." Hellstrom, who arrived in the country on 6 August, will leave today at 1900 on a regular flight.

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CUBAN ECONOMY OFFICIAL

PY101525 Buenos Aires TELAM in Sqanish 0320 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Aug (TELAM) -- The first meeting of the Joint Argentine-Cuban Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Industrial Cooperation concluded here today with the signing of a document by Commerce Secretary Recardo Campero and Cuba's Minister President of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation Hector Rodriguez Llompart.

The contents of the document express the interest of the Caribbean country in obtaining technology that will allow it to improve its agricultural-livestock sector and to develop its food and paper industries. For the paper production project Cuba will try to use Argentine technology, which is based on sugarcane pulp. The Cuban delegation has also shown interest in obtaining Argentine participation in naval and port development projects and in a plan for the construction of housing that will include [Argentine] materials. The possibility of cooperating in a joint action to penetrate third party markets also was discussed during the meeting. The first stage of this undertaking will be carried out with canned goods.

After signing the agreement, Campero pointed out that the document marks the desire of his government to participate in the development of Latin American cooperation. He indicated that this year exports to Cuba will total $300 million, which means a 100-percent increase over the 1983 exports to that country.

For his part, the Cuban minister stressed that trade between the two countries will continue to increase. He urged the two delegations to continue to seek new forms of cooperation.

Raul Taladrid, vice minister [title as received] of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, has assigned special importance to the article referring to scientific and technological cooperation, because his country considers that it is necessary for the economic and industrial development of countries in general. Finally, he indicated that Cuba's imports total $1 billion a year, a figure that is divided among the countries that have a market economy, with Argentina and Mexico occupying important places.

SENATE PASSES PROTECTION OF DEMOCRACY BILL

PY111558 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 10 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] (NA) -- The Senate last night passed the bill for the protection of the rule of law and democratic life, which sets severe prison sentences for anyone who should take up arms to change the Constitution or the democratic system. The bill was submitted by the government last December, and was passed by the Chamber of Deputies earlier this year. The Senate first looked at it three months ago, but returned it to the Lower House with modifications.

The new bill, which has yet to be signed into law by President Raul Alfonsin, repeals approximately 15 repressive laws of the former military regime, including the death penalty and parts of State Security Law 20840, of which only the portions referring to economic subversion remain in force. It also modifies several articles of the criminal code, changing the crime of "rebellion" to "attempts on constitutional order and democratic life," with sentences of five to 25 years. Anyone "threatening" to commit those offenses is liable to between one and four years in prison.

AIR FORCE OFFICER PROMOTIONS APPROVED BY SENATE

PY110252 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 9 Aug 84 p 12

[Text] In a secret session the Senate last night agreed to the promotion of high-ranking officers of the Air Force and to the designation of Jorge Alberto Vazquez as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to join the permanent foreign service corps.

The Senate approved the promotion of the following to brigadier general: Ruben A. Corradetti, Jose Costanzo, Carlos F. Bloomer Reeve, Ivar Delmar Cotelo, and Carlos Agusto Stahl; to colonel: Jorge R. Benavente Bassani, Juan Carlos Masciotti, Jose Luis Martinez, Alberto H. Lindow, Ricardo Gross, Miguel Adrian M. Plasencia, Jorge H. Bocca, Jorge Raul Argullo, Eduardo R. Servatico, Eduardo Martinez, Eduarto Fontaine, Tomas Carral, Mario Alfredo Laporta, Juan A. Gyenge, Alfredo Abelardo Cano, Ernesto Victor Michelli, Angel Gabriel B. Toribio, Oscar Vera Mantaras, Jasin Enrique Etchegoyen, Walter Jose Donna, Hector Marcos Valeri, Eduardo Juan Andres, Joaquin P. Sola Barrieta, Norberto Abel Trillini, Arnoldo Valenzuela, Raul Alberto Mujica, Eduardo Walter Marinelli, Luis M. J. Castiella Lopez, Roberto E. M. Giralt, and Jorge Eduardo Riccardini. In the professional service corps the following were promoted to colonel: Agustin A. Terrile (dentist), and Juan Alberto Cal (accountant).

CHURCH BACKS POSITIVE VOTE ON BEAGLE PLEBISCITE

PY101420 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 9 Aug 84 p 11

[Excerpt] The Argentine Catholic Church yesterday announced its nonbinding support for a positive vote in the forthcoming plebiscite on the Beagle Channel accord with Chile, emphasizing that members were not obliged to go along, but also warned that "although it cannot be stated precisely whether the options the government will submit to the people will entail war or peace, there is not doubt that refusal to accept the papal proposal would leave the way open for belligerence, with the loss of efforts and assets this could imply."

After the Church handed out its statement, following a two-day meeting of bishops, Cardinal Juan Carlos Aramburu revealed that the papal mediation in the border dispute "might end this month."

Meanwhile, Methodist Church President Federico Pagura called on the government to encourage "objective and truthful information' regarding the terms of Pope John Paul II's proposal for a peaceful solution to the Beagle conflict, and to "abstain" from"presenting false options" linked to the acceptance or rejection of the expected accord.

CNEA EMPLOYEES STRIKE FOR HIGHER SALARIES

PY091820 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1328 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Aug (DYN) -- The employees of the National Commission for Atomic Energy (CNEA) today began a 48-hour strike demanding better salaries. A large group stationed themselves on the Ricchieri Highway stopping vehicles in order to make their demands more noticeable. The measure was decided last night by the union leaders after meetings held yesterday with Labor and Social Security Under Secretary Francisco Mugnolo and Public Function Secretary Jorge Roulet had failed.

The CNEA employees cliam that they have not been piad July's salary or an 18-percent increase granted by the national government, and they are also demanding a larger salary increase because they have suffered a 37.2 percent loss in the purchasing power of their salaries. Among other demands, they are claiming that the cost of their food be paid, because they understand that they work more hours than the rest of the national public administration.

In addition, approximately 1,500 employees of the Ezeiza Atomic Center decided to publicize their demands by stationing themselves on the Ricchieri Highway, which joins this capital with Ezeiza International Airport, and by stopping cars to explain their situation to the drivers. This produced traffic delays, with the members of the national youth soccer team also being affected, because they were going to practice this morning in the neighborhood of the atmoic plant. The strike will last until 2400 on 10 August if an agreement is not reached with the national authorities.

INTERIOR MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE ON TUCUMAN POLICE

PY091623 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0044 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 8 Aug (TELAM) -- An Interior Ministry communique tonight reporte on the end of the occupation of the police barracks in the Province of Tucuman, stating that with the intervention of the Federal Police and of the National Gendarmerie it has been demonstrated that through the free play of republican institutions it is possible to solve problems which, regardless of their difficulty, can and must be solved within that framework. The communique states that the policemen peacefully abandoned the occupied buildings, and that the position they adopted is not only the result of the attitude of the federal troops, but also reveals a careful and planned attitude toward the events staged by the mutineers. The communique adds that it will be up to the competent authorities to learn from this painful experience and to put it at the service of the reconstruction of the indispensable discipline which must inspire any police corps whose mission to preserve order compels them, ethically and professionally, to examplary behavio befitting the high responsibility entrusted to them by society and the state.

Referring to the deployment of Federal Police and the National gendarmerie on the order given on 4 August by the Tucuman Supreme Court, the Interior Ministry communique explains that the security forces will remain in the northern province for seven [as received], a period considered sufficient for the consolidation of federal support, according to the request made by the provincial government.

Police Chief, Deputy Resign

PY092359 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Excerpt] The Tucuman Province police chief and deputy chief have resigned. Police Chief Inspector Julio Ramon Albarracin and Deputy Police Chief Inspector Hugo Roberto Nadal today tendered their resignations to Governor Fernando Riera. This announcement was made by Tucuman Province Government and Justice Secretary Dr Ricardo San Juan, who has also tendered his resignation for reasons of principle, he said.

Governor, Others Resign

PY110026 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Tucuman Government House has officially disclosed the resignation of several government officials. The following officials have orally announced their resignations: Social Affairs Ministers (Gustavo Orebo), Education and Culture Secretary (Ricardo Stanian), Secretary General of Government Osvaldo [name indistinct], and Government Under Secretary General Roque Gonzalez. Governor Fernando Riera, Social Coordinator of the Government Secretariat (Rolando Perieta), and Interior Ministry Secetary of State Augusto Contreras have submitted their resignations in writing.

FERNANDEZ ON SILES TRIP, ARGENTINE GAS DEBT

PY100418 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Excerpts] In the opinion of Foreign Minister Gustavo Fernandez, President Hernan Siles Zuazo's trip to Quito has the virtue of reiterating the Bolivian faith in the various integration processes and in sub-Andean and continental unity. Fernandez made these statements shortly before departing for the Republic of Ecuador along with President Siles Zuazo. Fernandez added in his comments to the local press that President Siles' message in Ecuador is above all a (?sign) of continental deocratic solidarity to resolve, or at least to make an in-depth analysis, of the issues that are related to the current Latin American situation. With regard to the Argentine debt over the sale of Bolivian gas, Fernandez said that contacts have been made with representatives of the Argentine Government over the past few days through the respective Foreign Ministries. Fernandez added that over the next few days detailed and comprehensive information will be made available because the talks are making good progress.

Sale of Gas To Continue

PY121407 Paris AFP in Spanish 0431 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] La Paz, 10 Aug (AFP) -- Argentina will continue to purchase the volume of natural gas it has been importing at the same price it has been paying: 225 million cubic feet per day at $4.27 per million BTU's. Argentina will also make freely available to Bolivia $190 million to partially cover purchases over the first half of this year. An agreement including the above clauses was signed in Quito, Ecuador, today between Foreign Ministers Gustavo Fernandez of Bolivia and Dante Caputo of Argentina. This was announced today by the Government's economic adviser, Arturo Nunez Prado. All told in 1984, Bolivia will earn $370 milion for natural gas exports.

Argentina's natural gas bills for the first half of this year will be paid up by the end of the year. There is the possibility that Argentine purchases over the second half of this year will be partially paid in kind next year. President Alfonsin has demonstrated his willingness to cooperate, and Argentina has fulfilled its obligation, said Nunes del Prado when announcing the agreement.

INTELLIGENCE CHIEF REPORTS KIDNAPPING CONSPIRACY

PY102032 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] The Interior Ministry has reported through its intelligence department the discovery of a conspiracy based on the formation and training of irregular groups, commonly known as paramilitary groups. Intelligence Department chief Juan Mendez revealed this information during a press conference. The government official revealed that the plan consisted of the kidnapping the French ambassador to Bolivia and Regis Debray [French presidential adviser] to demand the release of the well-known Nazi war criminal Klaus Barbie. This discovery was the result of recent investigation and the evaluation of the testimonies given by two detainees linked with the drug trade. They are Emilio Cardone, an Italian, and Alvaro de Castro, a Bolivian who served as Klaus Barbie's driver. The intelligence chief revealed that Barbie contacted the heads of the irregular groups that were being created to execute this conspiratory, which seriously threatened the Bolivian democratic process, from the prison in Lyons where he is being held.

[Begin Mendez recording] Italian citizen Emilio Carbone has been charged with plotting against the Bolivian state's security, forming irregular groups, being involved in drug-trafficking activities, and interfering with Bolivian domestic affairs. His deportation is currently being studied by the interior minister. As for Bolivian citizen Alvaro de Castro, we must indicate that he was detained on 1 August in circumstances that are of public knowledge. He was involved in a road accident and this made it possible for the state's security personnel to arrest him. Following the testimony given by Castro, the intelligence department determined that he had been continuous contact with Klaus Barbie since 1973, when he started to work for the Interior Ministry's intelligence service during General Banzer's dictatorship. Castro also maintained a close relationship with the then intelligence chief, Colonel Rafael Loaiza. Alvaro de Castro was in charge of supervising all international contacts held by Loaiza and Barbie and of closely controlling foreign missions accredited to Bolivia. [end recording]

The intelligence chief revealed that modern arms were seized from the detainees. A training camp for irregular groups was also discovered in a ranch in (Los Yungas).

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CHAPARE ANTIDRUG OPERATION

Cardenas Mallo's Remarks

PY111320 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Defense Minister Manuel Cardenas Mallo has confirmed the presence of military and police troops in the Chapare region to begin an operation to establish sovereignty over the region, which for many years has not been under government control. He said that the measure has been adopted within the plan prepared by the executive branch and that no further details can be given in this regard. At the end of a meeting with Acting President Jaime Paz Zamora at Government Palace, the defense minister stated:

[Begin recording] Well, there are many details concerning this operation that cannot be revealed because of the nature of the operation. Yesterday I said that the troops could enter the region at any moment, and this is part of the operation. As I understand it, everything is ready in Cochabamba and the instructions have been given. I want to say that according to Article 18 of the Armed Forces organic law, the executive branch, in case of an emergency in a province or in [words indistinct] and the commander of that military zone is responsible for the coordination of the operation. As far as I know, Acting President Paz Zamora has already ordered the entrance of the task force into the Chapare region, and we feel that [words indistinct] the operation is being carried out, and we cannot give further details. [end recording]

Minister Cardenas Mallo also referred to the Cochabamba staff school officers. He said that a certain uneasiness exists in this school after the recent discharge of eight officers for violating military rules.

[Begin recording] [Cardenas Mallo], well, this is part of Army discipline. In this case the Army commander used his powers for the appropriate reorganization, with the concurrence of the defense minister.

[Question indistinct]

[Cardenas Mallo] Since while I do not have complete information from the commander, I cannot assess the situation. [end recording]

Paz Zamora on Decision

PY102034 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Acting President Jaime Paz Zamora has announced that the military and police operation in the tropical region of Chapare, Cochabamba, will begin at noon today in an all-out fight against drug trafficking. The government's decision was made last week through a supreme decree that declared the region a military zone and charged the military and police with undertaking action against every form of illegal production and sale of cocaine.

Paz Zamora today stated that the government's decision is a sovereign act in which the president and his cabinet participated. He also stated that after taking over yesterday as acting president, he met with the Military High Command of the Armed Forces in order to be informed about the operation and its scope.

He stressed that on the basis of this meeting it was determined that the military and police personnel who have been transferred to the region will begin their operation against those involved in the drug trafficking.

Paz Zamora also stated that the operation that has begun in the tropical region of Chapare is part of a national plan to suppress drug trafficking. According to technical reports, the drug traffickers also have bases in regions of Santa Cruz and La Paz Departments.

Army, Police Occupy Towns

PY121725 Paris AFP in Spanish 0502 GMT 12 Aug 84

[By Eduardo Paz]

[Excerpts] Cochabamba, Bolivia, 11 Aug (AFP) -- It was reported here today that the Bolivian Army troops who have entered the zone of Chapare, Cochabamba (central part of the country), have begun to strictly control the drug traffickers operating in the region. As a result of this operation, more than 70,000 tons of coca leaves -- estimated at $300 million -- will be prevented from being sold by the producers, it has been reported.

During the past few hours Army and police troops have occupied Villa Tunari, the capital of Chapare, 120 km from this capital. They will next advance toward Zinahota, Ivirgarzana, and Chimore, districts controlled by the drug traffickers. Other Army troops left Cochabamba this morning to strengthen the center of operations in Villa Tunari. Military sources have told AFP that so far not a single shot has been fired, presumably because the drug traffickers have escaped toward the wooded areas.

Many of the villages linked to the drug trade were left empty with the exodus of more than 30,000 persons who fled toward Cochabamba and Santa Cruz.

Moreover, peasant leaders have warned that if the military operation is limited to occupying key position in the region, it is possible that no confrontations will take place with the heavily armed traffickers. They added, however, that if the Army deploys its troops in dragnet operations, they will have serious difficulties with those irregular armed groups.

GOVERNMENT, BUSINESS, LABOR AGREE ON PRIORITIES

PY102126 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Excerpts] The Bolivian Government, the Federation of Private Businessmen, and the Bolivian Federation of Labor [COB] have agreed to set the conditions to jointly defend the democratic process and to establish the basis to overcome the serious economic crisis the country is experiencing. A document was signed last night in Santa Cruz de la Sierra at the end of a round table on the policy of refinancing and vitalizing the productive sectors. The round table was organized by the Bolivian Central Bank with the purpose of implementing an economic development plan designed to revitalize production in Bolivia. The text of the document reads as follows:

National Meeting for Economic Revitalization

The national government, the Bolivian Federation of Private Businessmen, and COB agree to undertake joint efforts and actions to set the necessary conditions to jointly defend the democratic process and to establish the basis to overcome the economic crisis that has been seriously affecting the country by means of revitalizing production. This will be the fundamental step leading toward social and economic development that will benefit the Bolivian people.

Therefore, we agree upon the following priorities: The national government should clearly outline the economic policy that will govern the development of the country; establish a realistic exchange policy with scheduled adjustments; set a realistic price policy; implement a well-coordinated fiscal policy; and control and reduce inflation.

Signed: Ernesto Aranibar, minister of planning and coordination; Freddy Justiniano, minister of industry, commerce, and tourism; Reinaldo Cardozo, president of the Bolivian Central Bank; Fernando Illanes, president of the Bolivian Federation of Private Businessmen; and Oscar Sanjines and Jose Justiniano, from the COB.

Lechin Rejects Agreement

PY102130 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Juan Lechin Oquendo, the secretary general of the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB], this morning stated that Jose Justiniano and Oscar Sanjines did not have the authority to sign the document with the government authorities and the business sector in the city of Santa Cruz.

In this respect, Lechin stated that the leaders who participate in the meeting on economic revitalization signed a document without the authorization of the COB Executive Committee. We cannot sign an agreement in which the government has the power to set the prices on products without the corresponding compensation in salaries, the COB leader stressed.

STATE EMPLOYEES END STRIKE, AGREEMENT TO BE SIGNED

PY111425 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Excerpt] The strike by public employees has been suspended. The appropriate agreement with the government will be signed within the next few hours.

Activities within the public administration will resume on 13 August. (Mario Viveros), top leader of the departmental federation of state employees, has told Panamericana the following:

[Begin recording] As established at the very beginning, a proposal was presented to the workers, through the union leaders, and each union board held new meetings to report on the situation and especially on the government proposal, with some amendments which had been [words indistinct] included in the agreement to be approved by the workers. With the signing of the agreement, the strike will be suspended immediately. [end recording]

Asked whether activities in the public administration will be normal as of 13 August, he said that probably they will be normal.

[Begin recording] It is probable that activities in the public administration will resume 13 August. [end recording]

LEADER OF ABORTED COUP REPORTEDLY STILL FREE

PY112217 Paris AFP in Spanish 1629 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Excerpt] La Paz, 11 Aug (AFP) -- The newspaper HOY has reported in La Paz that Colonel Rolando Saravia, the leader of the aborted coup d'etat in Bolivia on 30 June, has taken shelter in the home of a relative of a high-ranking official of the Defense Ministry.

Thus far the subversive cell has not been broken up and the presence of former Col Saravia at the seat of government confirms this, HOY stated.

GOVERNMENT STATES POSITION ON NUCLEAR ARMS

PY101931 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 9 Aug 84 p 16

[Text] Brasilia -- Diplomatic sources at Itamaraty stated yesterday afternoon that the Brazilian Government has decided to express to the 40 countries that are participating in the disarmament conference in Geneva its position in support of preventing a nuclear war, ending the arms race, and attaining nuclear disarmament. The conference is sponsored by the United Nations, and the Brazilian position will be conveyed by Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro. According to Itamaraty, the Brazilian Government considers that "all necessary efforts must be made to stop the nuclear arms race and to attain nuclear disarmament. On this matter, the Brazilian Government regrets [repudia] the reports to the effect that the British Government is interested in deploying nuclear weapons in the Malvinas Islands."

ARMY LEADERS REJECT IDEA OF MILITARY CANDIDATE

PY110059 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 10 Aug 84 p 7

[By special correspondent Clovis Rossi]

[Excerpts] By a majority, the Army High Command has rejected the idea of nominating a military presidential candidate, which was proposed by Army Minister Walter Pires at a secrecy shrouded meeting held on 13 July in Brasilia.

General Pires elaborated on the presidential succession process and then launched the idea of nominating a military candidate, giving the impression that he would be the candidate, although at no time formalizing his intention. The Army minister's allegation was that the candidate Tancredo Neves is surrounded by leftists. The majority of the 12-member High Command observed, however, that if the Minas Gerais governor has leftists on his side, he also has on his side a good number of persons who are reliable from the regime's standpoint. The idea was tabled. According to information obtained by FOLHA, at least eight generals opposed the idea of a military candidate.

The 13 July meeting was held 24 hours before Vice President Aureliano Chaves and colleagues in the Liberal Front formally broke with the Social Democratic Party, PDS. On that date, however, it was already obvious that the split was coming and that the Liberal Front was moving toward an understanding with the PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party] thus enhancing Tancredo Neves' chances in the Electoral College. The High Command's decision, which is itself important, also permits one to draw some conclusions: 1) in proposing a military candidate to block Tancredo Neves' access to power, Minister Walter Pires implicitly recognized that the defeat of the Minas Gerais governor by what is left of the PDS in the Electoral College is unlikely; and 2) although he has not been vetoed by the military, Neves has strong resistance in government circles, to the point that they tried the extreme maneuver of proposing a military candidate at a time when the departure of the Armed Forces from the government should be accelerated.

Along with the offensive of the intelligence services, which are determined to maintain the status quo at all costs, one can imagine that the government should be interested in doing all it can to prevent a victory by Tancredo Neves. The easier way to accomplish this should be through a military candidate who will do away with dissent in the ranks of the PDS. Setting this idea aside, the other way to do is to put the government machinery to work in favor of the candidate to be nominated by the PDS at the 11 August party convention.

General Ramos Report

PY110032 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] The 2d Army Commander, General Sebastiao Ramos, today met with the press in Sao Paulo to deny a Sao Paulo newspaper report that a meeting was held on 13 July between Army Minister Walter Pires and members of the Army High Command to discuss the possibility of naming a military candidate to succeed President Joao Figueiredo. Gen Ramos said that the newspaper report does not reflect any factual truth regarding his presence and that of other generals in Brasilia. He explained that he was making his declaration with the authorization of Army Minister General Walter Pires, and that on 13 July he was in Brasilia taking care of personal affairs.

MALUF REPORTEDLY OFFERS BRIBE FOR PDS VOTES

PY101911 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 8 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] Deputy Jose Lorenco of the Social Democratic Party, PDS, of Bahia yesterday stated that Deputy Paulo Maluf offered him, through Deputy Eduardo Galil (PDS of Rio de Janeiro), 100 million cruzeiros in return for his votes at the PDS convention during which the PDS presidential candidate will be proclaimed. According to Lourenco, Galil approached him saying that he was aware of his difficult personal situation -- Lourenco began to have economic problems after breaking off with former Governor Antonio Carlos Magalhaes -- and that he had been "authorized by Paulo" to make him the proposal and to pay him with a check. Lourenco, who has two votes at the convention, did not conceal his irritation when he recounted the bribery attempt. One of Maluf's objectives reportedly was to prevent the formation of the Liberal Front, to which Lourenco belongs.

MALUF WINS PDS PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION

PY112334 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2315 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Report from Brasilia on the Social Democratic Party Convention to nominate presidential and vice presidential candidates]

[Excerpt] The officials of the Social Democratic Party convention are now giving the final official results of the election:

For President:

Paulo Salim Maluf	493 votes
Mario Andreazza	350 votes

For Vice President:

Flavio Marcilio	468 votes
Divaldo Suruagy	370 votes

NEVES-SARNEY TICKET OFFICIALLY PROCLAIMED

PY121638 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 1600 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Report from Brasilia on the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party, PMDB, convention to nominate presidential and vice presidential candidates -- live]

[Excerpts] Ulisses Guimaraes will now give the results of the vote.

[Guimaraes] The result of the vote is the following for the PMDB candidate for the presidency of the Republic: 656 votes for Tancredo Neves, who has the support of the Liberal Front, [words indistinct], of other democratic sectors, and of all the Brazilian people: [applause]

For vice president of the Republic: Jose Sarney, 543 votes [applause]; annulled votes, 13; blank votes, 19.

Therefore, on behalf of the PMDB convention, I officially proclaim Tancredo Neves and Jose Sarney as the PMDB candidates for president and vice president of the Republic.

MILITARY DISTURBED BY PDS CAMPAIGN SPENDING

PY120036 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 9 Aug 84 p 4

[Text] The expenditures that Deputy Paulo Maluf and Minister Mario Andreazza are making for publicity and gratituties for the Social Democrat Party [PDS] delegates are having a very bad effect on the military. Military officers of all ranks are insistently asking the following questions: "Why spend so much money at this critical financial moment?" and "Where is all this money coming from?"

Generals and other high-ranking officers are worried about the lack of funds to re-equip the Armed Forces and to carry out far-reaching national social projects. They believe that this party atmosphere, with a lot of food and drinks in luxurious hotels, expensive publicity, and noisy public relations girls working for Maluf and Andreazza ["Malufetes and Andreazzetes"] is out of keeping with the reality of Brazil when great efforts are being made to overcome financial problems by cutting expenses in all sectors.

Some military officials have gone so far as to criticize the press. They say that it is the task of the press to vigorously denounce to the Brazilian people the large expenditures that are being made in Brasilia in an indirect electoral process that does not require, despite what the candidates suggest in their television and newspaper advertisements, the direct participation of the people.

The military also blame this party atmosphere, which is more suitable for "a picnic than for a political party convention," on the "penchant Brazilian politicians have" for imitating the U.S. Democratic Party. According to the officers, the money that is being spent is a cause for serious consideration because the people are not being deceived by what they see, hear, and read. The people know that many delegates are agreeing to engage in politics for personal gain rather than for idealism by endorsing the policy followed by one or the other of the two candidates.

EMBRAER WORKERS STRIKE, DEMAND WAGE INCREASE

PY101933 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1000 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] In San Jose Dos Campos, 7,300 workers of the state firm Brazilian Aeronautics Company [Embraer] have started a strike. They have occupied the factory installations to demand a 30-percent real wage increase. Embraer has refused to meet the strikers' demand but [words indistinct] union believes in the possibility of reaching an agreement taking into account Embraer's international commitments.

Activities Paralyzed

PY111406 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] The airplane factory of Brazilian Aeronautics Company, Embraer, in Sao Jose dos Campos was paralyzed for the second day running today. The losses estimated by the enterprise amount to 2.2 billion cruzeiros. Minister Delio Jardim de Matos has stated in Brasilia that he will await the decision of the labor court.

'SANDINIST VIRUS' SEEN SPREADING IN U.S.

PY112349 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 1 Aug 84 p 3

[From the "Notes and Information" page: "The Sandinist Virus Spreads in the United States"]

[Text] Being realistic, we cannot but recognize the success of the Sandinist regime, not from the economic or social points of view but in diplomacy, since in addition to having complete communist support, mainly military, from the Soviet Union and Cuba, Nicaragua is not being condemned (as would be desirable) to isolation by the Western world, except by the Republican administration of President Ronald Reagan. Rather the opposite is happening. The Reagan administration's Central American and Nicaraguan policy is increasingly being isolated by U.S. public opinion, thanks to a campaign led by the Democratic Party and the most important news media.

Above everything, the success of the Sandinist regime is due to the actions of the popular church -- which is heretic, schismatic, and follows the ideology of the "theology of liberation" -- orchestrated by Marxism, which has not only managed to divide the Catholic Church in Nicaragua but also the Catholic organizations in the United States. Numerous sectors of those U.S. Catholic organizations not only condemn Reagan's Nicaragua policy but they also favor the clergy of the Nicaraguan popular church, harshly criticizing the Catholic Church hierarchy headed by Archbishop Miguel Obando y Bravo, and Pope John Paul II as well. One would think that the U.S. Episcopate would not participate in this campaign, but its responsibility for the growing pacifist movement among lay Catholic militants is undeniable and it brings the undesirable consequences of division and confusion among the U.S. clergy.

Contravening the pope's position and warnings, and also the no less official doctrines of the French and German Episcopates, the Pastoral Letter of the U.S. Episcopate, which was signed by nearly all its members and published on 3 May, practically condemns all uses of nuclear weapons, questions the possession of them, and supports the opinion of those who want a nuclear freeze without approving any existing specific proposal to that effect. The Pastoral Letter supports total pacifism, and although it does not completely condemn the idea and strategy of nuclear deterrence -- and this is a contradiction -- it assumes that using the nuclear deterrence as a menace would be just as evil as actually using nuclear capability to destroy.

Training persons to use nuclear weapons is unjustified. Then the U.S. bishops accept the weapons, but they refuse to justify the only official use that is recognized for them in this debate, which is to deter the other side. Within this doctrinal atmosphere, it is not surprising that many Catholic sectors not only condemn conventional warfare but also reject any policy, such as Reagan's intended to support the anti-Sandinists with weapons.

This position, based on fallacious dialectics and not on sound logics, favors the Sandinist regime, which in many ways is supported by U.S. Protestants and even the Catholic Church, and criticizes the official hierarchy of the Nicaraguan Catholic Church and Pope John Paul's position.

In last Sunday's issue, we published a letter from THE WASHINGTON POST under the title "Catholics Against the Pope," American Catholics, that is. According to the National Bishops' Conference, there are currently 86 U.S. Catholic missionaries belonging to several religious orders in Nicaragua. Reports on the local situation by the U.S. missionaries, which broadly circulate within the religious community, in general speak well of the social intentions of the Sandinist revolution, and describe in detail the peasants' sufferings due to the anti-Sandinist incursions. Even those who admit that the Sandinist regime has made gross mistakes in dealing with the church say that the long-term objectives of the regime are good. The U.S. missionaries just do not believe that the Sandinist regime is totalitarian and Leninist. In several documents and statements, however, the Nicaraguan Episcopate has stated the truth, condemning the grave persecution against the legitimate institutional church, as attested by the recent expulsion of 10 Catholic missionaries.

Incited by proregime Sandinist organizations, the Pope was booed in Managua, and the Holy See demanded that five missionaries who are ministers of the Sandinist government choose between the priesthood or participation in the political leadership. Even then -- and it would be superfluous to reiterate here the innumerable hostile actions carried out against the church -- the U.S. Catholic militants, who lead 100,000 persons willing to stage a movement of civil disobedience should Reagan repeat what he did with Grenada, think that the position of the Nicaraguan bishops is not very reliable because they are influenced by the pope. In the words of a representative of these militant groups, "one should assume that the pope is very conservative, and so liberal thinkers usually have disagreements with him."

A great part of the U.S. Catholic Church has ceased being a church. Common followers have been divided over ideological and political questions to the delight of the Marxists. In the face of this crisis, which gives an idea of the damage being caused by the Sandinist plague, we can only rely on the mental soundness of the silent majority, including that of the U.S. Catholics.

PINOCHET TELLS ENVOY TO STRENGTHEN PRC RELATIONS

PY101849 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] President Pinochet has instructed the Chilean ambassador in Beijing to strengthen relations with the PRC. The head of state received Chilean Ambassador to the PRC Benjamin Opazo in his office today. During the meeting, the diplomat briefed the president on the seventh meeting of the Chilean-PRC economic and commercial commission to be held in Beijing 27-31 August and on the second scientific exchange meeting. These meetings will be attended by representatives of the private sector and of the Foreign Ministry headed by the economy under secretary. At the end of the meeting with the head of state, Ambassador Opazo said that President Pinochet had instructed him to increase economic, political, cultural, and sports ties with the PRC.

INTERIOR MINISTER ON DEMOCRACY, HUMAN RIGHTS

PA120040 Paris AFP in Spanish 2056 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Quito, 11 Aug (AFP) -- Chilean Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa today declared in Quito that his country is advancing toward the achievement of total democracy, adding that the branches of state are independent, that human rights are respected, and that there are no political prisoners. Jarpa, who attended Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero's inauguration in Quito on Friday, said at a press conference that General Augusto Pinochet's regime has no problems of instability. He said that it has the majority support of the Chilean people, who approved its government platform in a plebiscite in 1980. He said that the opposition, although it does not agree with all aspects of the Constitution that was approved in a plebiscite, adheres to it in all of its petitions. Therefore, it abides by the Constitution, except for a Marxist minority composed of communists and their allies, who are not recognized by the Constitution.

In regard to the electoral timetable in his country, he said that the steps to be taken are being studied and that by next year the Congress will have drafted an organic law, which will then be submitted to a plebiscite.

He said that the charges from international organizations of human rights violations in Chile are part of a worldwide campaign undertaken by the Soviet Union, Cuba, and the countries of the Soviet bloc, which have never permitted the entry of investigating committees, in contrast to Chile, which has requested that an equitable policy be established in this respect. Jarpa noted that when he took office a year ago there were 9,000 Chilean exiles, adding that 4,000 have now been permitted to return, although there cannot be an open authorization, as many of them are linked to extremist movements. He declared that there are no political prisoners in his country, though there are five exiles, and he said that the international agencies only publish negative news.

He agreed with Argentine President Raul Alfonsin's statement on Friday that their two countries must make mutual concessions to overcome their conflict over the Beagle area. He announced that Chile has offered Argentina the use of its Pacific ports for shipping its products and voiced confidence that the pope's mediation in the conflict will soon be successful.

On the Andean Pact, from which Chile withdrew 8 years ago after failing to fulfill decision No 24 on the treatment of foreign capital, he said that Andean delegations in this capital have confirmed that that decision would be abolished and that, as a result, his country would be interested in reviewing its position.

Finally, he agreed on the need to create a more agile regional trade zone that will operate with one currency, not to be minted, but functioning as a payment system to prevent the area's nations from being deprived of their dollars.

REVIEW OF 9 AUG INCIDENTS; YOUTH FATALLY SHOT

PY101450 [Editorial Report] Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish at 1100 GMT on 10 August, in a review of incidents that took place in Santiago on the evening of 9 August, reports that "Hugo Patricio Bravo Fuentes, a 19-year-old man, was shot in the head during an incident that took place at the Quilin traffic circle shortly after 2130." The youth died at the El Salvador Hospital 1 hour later."

The report adds that shortly after a ceremony held in front of the metropolitan cathedral from 1700 to 1900, "extremist groups among the demonstrators sparked off the first incidents by throwing Molotov cocktails at the security forces." It says that later "on the outskirts of Santiago some groups started to set up barricades," while other demonstrators "stoned all the cars in their way."

The report states that "an explosive device thrown by terrorists against an electricity pylon in Quinta Normal caused a blackout in a large area of this community. Similar actions also caused power cuts in the Renca and Macul neighborhoods."

The radio report concludes by noting that "five agitators who had entered the Canadian Embassy premises in Santiago have voluntarily abandoned the embassy. Police sources have identified four of the agitators." They are: "Ernesto Medina, (Ross Iscar), Eugenio (Quilental), and (Benciano Barrera)." The group had entered the embassy "claiming the disappearance of a person under strange circumstances." The five demonstrators abandoned the embassy "after the Canadian ambassador promised to investigate the case."

Interior Official Comments

PY102238 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] On releasing the official report on yesterday's Chile Defends Life rally, Interior Ministry Under Secretary Alberto Cardemil stated that we must differentiate between those who peacefully participated in the Chile Defends Life rally and those who went out to disrupt order.

[Begin Cardemil recording] I think we must differentiate, because a large group of persons who participated in the Chile Defends Life rally acted peacefully, orderly, and calmly, and with the appropriate protection of the police forces, complying with the noble call made by the archbishop. But besides those who participated peacefully there were, as the government predicted, attempts to disrupt public order, attempts to subvert the tranquillity both in the downtown area and in the outskirts of the city. The same tactics were used: aggressions, verbal and physical attacks, the throwing of rocks, barricades, and provocations against the forces of order. [end recording]

Cardemil then praised the performance of the Carabineros. He stated:

[Begin Cardemil recording] The Carabineros and the other security organizations acted with the appropriate composure which has always characterized them, and fortunately nothing serious occurred. The report we have in hand is that 10 civilians were injured, four Carabineros were wounded, one seriously, and approximately 35 persons were detained. [end recording]

All those detained were set free after their home addresses were verified, he stated. He then referred to the events that took place at the Quilin traffic circle, where Hugo Bravo Fuentes, 19, was fatally shot in the head.

[Begin Cardemil recording] As you know, a regrettable event took place at the Quilin traffic circle, where a boy with a criminal record was killed. This event and the causes are being investigated. Exactly what the government has predicted took place. It was a rather quiet day, and we thank the archbishop for his call for calm and the people who participated peacefully and orderly in the rally, as all Chileans desired. [end recording]

The Interior Ministry under secretary added that disruptive elements took advantage of the situation to provoke disorder.

[Begin Cardemil recording] Somehow such events provide an opportunity for those with wicked ideas to provoke disorder, such as that we saw yesterday. This is unfortunate, because there are some persons of good faith, and I want to reiterate that the government supports the good faith of those persons who called for the Chile Defends Life rally. However, sectors fully identified with the Communist Party also joined this day for the defense of life, sectors that in their doctrine and practice reject life every day. So we had here a case of the thieves hiding behind the judge. [end recording]

The under secretary has submitted a report on the events to the presidency of the Republic.

Military 'Show of Force'

PY110238 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0204 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Santiago, 10 Aug (TELAM) -- There were movements of military units throughout Chile today involving military vehicles, helicopters, and jet aircraft, all of which was interpreted as a show of force to quell reactions to the death of Hugo Fuentes, a 19-year-old member of the opposition. A column of over 60 trucks filled with soldiers, and armored and amphibian vehicles today jammed Highway 211 moving toward the capital city. Despite the poor visibility due to fog, especially in the mountains, several helicopters and jet aircraft carried out maneuvers in various parts of the country.

Opposition spokesmen linked the military display to the turmoil unleashed by the death of a young demonstrator whom the Carabineros killed last night during a popular protest against General Augusto Pinochet's regime.

Funeral Participants Arrested

PY122206 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1434 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Santiago, 12 Aug (EFE) -- The men who attended the funeral of Hugo Bravo Fuentes were arrested at the conclusion of the youngster's funeral. He was killed in a confusing incident with Carabineros on 9 August during the Chile Defends Life rally. According to witnesses, police vehicles followed the funeral procession from the time it left the neighborhood where the youngster lived. On the way to the cemetry Hugo Bravo's relatives and friends shouted slogans against the military regime, particularly against the Carabineros. When the people were leaving the funeral, they were surrounded by a large number of policemen who separated the men from the women, arresting the men. Hugo Bravo Fuentes was killed by a bullet during a demonstration with other groups against the government in a confrontation with police forces on the night of the Chile Defends Life rally. According to the police, Bravo was a common criminal.

EL TIEMPO EVALUATES BETANCUR'S FIRST YEARS

PA110020 Bogota El TIEMPO in Spanish 7 Aug 84 p 4 A

[Editorial: "Coping With Difficulties"]

[Text] Appraising President Betancur's government as it enters its final phase is not easy. This has never been an easy task in the past, neither will it be with future governments. Two years in the presidency is too short a time, when emotions in favor or against the president prevent a serene analysis of his achievements and failures. Two years ago, Colombians received the new government amid a tense atmosphere of suspense and hope. Some were sad because it meant the fall of the Liberal Party; others were joyful as they believed it opened a phase for new possibilities. However, the general feeling among the majority of Colombians was sympathy and cordiality toward the new head of state, who arrived at the presidency without prejudices, and most importantly, without anyone hating him. We cannot say that the same affection toward the president that prevailed on 7 August 1982 accompanies him today.

Nevertheless, Colombians still want to help President Betancur. His image continues to be that of a good, cordial, friendly man without complications. This has been a fundamental factor in his achievements. In our opinion, the president is fully aware of the need to preserve his image and he is very clever at that. A few months ago, we mentioned the dangerous dichotomy that was being built between the government and the president's image. This is still so. It entails a serious risk for Colombian democracy. Betancur is not associated with any of his failures. He has nothing to do with the recent attitude assumed by the attorney general. When the difficult economic situation is mentioned, former Minister Gutierrez Castro receives all of the blame. If failure must be mentioned, at some point in the difficult path for peace, it is blamed on the imprudence of certain members of the Armed Forces or on the boldness of the guerrillas. Undoubtedly, the first 2 years of the current government reflects a duality that never before existed between a president and his government. When something was criticized during Turbay's or Lopez's governments, they were held directly responsible and their collaborators shared only a small part of the responsibility. Furthermore, this has been common throughout the history of our presidential system.

First, we will mention the achievements of the current government. It would be silly not to recognize its tenacity and perseverance in the quest for peace. Betancur has convinced the country -- and we must give him 99 percent of the credit for such a difficult task -- that we are treading on the adequate and proper path towards ending guerrilla warfare and having peace return to Colombian rural areas and cities. We hope that the second phase of his administration will confirm such good news. However, we must fairly judge the zeal he has shown in fulfilling a duty he considers fundamental, as is peace. In foreign affairs, where one can agree or disagree with his policies, the chief of state has managed to place our country in an honorable, forefront position. "Contadora" is an example of Latin American solidarity that helps Colombia's good image. However, the anti-American imprint he has tried to give certain actions of his government are unpleasant, demogogic, and, what is worse, unnecessary.

Little has been accomplished in the public works sector. Although we do not want to go into a long discussion of this issue, we cannot say that any of the government's actions have fundamentally improved the Colombian people's lives. We applaud his energy policy, where the correct official effort has been winning the oil supply battle. However, in other areas of development, the Colombian people have advanced very little. The economic disaster has been carefully studied and this is the "Achilles heel" of Betancur's 2-year administration. Other than his efforts on behalf of peace and his achievements in international politics, and, to be fair, the way he handled the excesses of certain financial groups, we can describe these 2 years as mediocre.

The important thing for what remains of this administration is to establish optimistic guidelines and to offer, as we are doing from this column, sincere and friendly support for President Betancur to successfully end the most difficult stretch that lies ahead of the delicate mission of leading the Colombian people. We are concerned over the present lack of enthusiasm and the lack of care or drive in the industrial, economic, and social sectors. Since we are on this subject, we have no praise for the government's achievements in the social sector either.

The accomplishments of former Minister Pinzon Lopez, who should not have been removed from such an important post, were undone by the demagogic endeavors of this efficient public official's successor.

We must promote optimism so that our Armed Forces, our economic sector, and our political leaders regain confidence. The government bears a great deal of responsibility for this and we hope that President Betancur makes a strong fight for our security. The lack of security completely undermines Colombians' capacity to create. We declare that peace and security are an indespensible twosome. It seems as if we are close to achieving the former. Our question to the president is when are we going to achieve the latter.

M-19 LEADER TOLEDO PLATA SHOT IN BUCARAMANGA

PA101436 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1353 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Bogota, 10 Aug (LATIN-REUTER) -- Carlos Toledo Plata, founder and ideologist of the 19 April Movement (M-19) was shot and seriously wounded this morning in Bucaramanga, his hometown in the country's east, the police have reported. They added that intensive efforts are being made at a local hospital to save the guerrilla leader's life.

Witnesses told police that Toledo Plata was shot by two men on a motorcycle when he stepped out of his home.

The M-19 has been the most active urban guerrilla group in the country for the past 15 years. The movement planned to sign a truce with the government on Sunday.

Toledo Plata is a world-renowned physician specializing in the treatment of trauma injuries. He studied in Argentina. The Colombian Government recently offered Toledo Plata the post of chief of the Trauma Department of the Bucaramanga Regional Hospital. Toledo Plata is a former member of the Chamber of Representatives. He benefited from an amnesty for political prisoners decreed by the government of President Belisario Betancur. Toledo Plata had been captured and found guilty of sedition in 1980.

Betancur Condemns Killing

PA101730 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1604 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Bucaramanga, Colombia, 10 Aug (EFE) -- Carlos Toledo Plata, founder, ideologist and leader of the Colombian guerrilla 19 April Movement (M-19), died here today, a victim of a terrorist attack, according to official sources.

Colombian President Belisario Betancur, speaking from Quito, told RCN radio network, immediately after confirmation of Toledo Plata's death, that "this absurd crime was absolutely unjustified."

Andres Almarales, M-19 spokesman, told EFE: "We protest this vile crime, which jeopardizes the peace efforts underway, but which will not mean the suspension of the dialogue."

Alberto Rojas Puyo, member of the peace commission, said the killing is a "brutal crime against peace." He added that "Toledo Plata played his role as first supporter in the negotiations and talks that should lead to the end of violence in the country. "I believe that revolutionaries and democrats should keep a cool head and not allow ourselve to be dragged by this criminal act," he added.

M-19 COLUMN OCCUPIES YUMBO; TROOPS DEPLOYED

PA120217 Paris AFP in Spanish 0158 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Bogota, 11 Aug (AFP) -- A guerrilla column of 200 members of the 19 April Movement, M-19 (nationalist extreme left), occupied the township of Yumbo in the southwestern province of Valle to protest the killing of its foremost leader Carlos Toledo Plata, the private Caracol radio network has reported.

The rebels, led by Commander Rosemberg Pabon, engaged in an intense shootout with the Army on Saturday night, while sporadic explosions were heard and total chaos broke out among the inhabitants, surprised by the guerrillas who ran through the streets, it was reported.

Initial radio reports did not specify whether there were casualties, while communications in Yumbo were interrupted. However, it was learned that troops belonging to the Pichincha Infantry Battalion were deployed to the township, while its inhabitants are being evacuated.

17 Dead, 22 Wounded

PA121206 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0632 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Cali, Colombia, 12 Aug (EFE) -- The final toll of the 19 April Movement (M-19) guerrilla group's occupation of Yumbo, a city north of this capital located in western Colombia, tonight was 17 dead and 22 injured according to official figures supplied by Rodrigo Cobo, press director for the departmental governor.

Cobo announced the figures at a press conference after midnight, while the governor of the department, Jorge Herrera Barona, and ranking military leaders were holding an emergency meeting to discuss the situation.

The governor's press director said that the number of dead breaks down as: "11 guerrillas, 3 policemen, and 2 civilians." The wounded, according to the official figure, are 22: 9 policemen, 2 soldiers, and 11 civilians, "5 of whom were apparently guerrillas," Cobo stated.

REPORTAGE ON PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATION

Hurtado Views Term

PA102121 [Editorial Report] Quito Domestic Service in Spanish at 1544 GMT on 10 August 1984 broadcasts live from the Legislative Palace in Quito a speech by Ecuadoran President Osvaldo Hurtado Larrea. Hurtado Larrea reads a report to the nation on the achievements of his administration before turning over power to President-elect Leon Febres Cordero. He begins his speech with a minute of silence to honor late President Jaime Roldos, and then recalls the circumstances under which he came to office. First, Hurtado recalls the serious problems of the world economic crisis, noting that Ecuador especially has felt it through a drop in the price of its exports, particularly that of oil. He lists the negative factors that have undermined the Ecuadoran economy, such as the border conflict with Peru, the devastating winter, the scarcity of credits, and other things, stressing that the government cannot be blamed for them. Hurtado Larrea then goes on to list the government's efforts to fight this crisis and adds: "Without support, under its exclusive responsibility and with the limited powers the Constitution grants in regard to economic matters, the government took the necessary measures to first stop the deterioration of the economy, and then began a recovery." Hurtado states that the results of his economic policy are now evident and begins to quote GNP figures and percentages to prove his point. He stresses that "although the path of recovery and stabilization has begun, one must not believe that all difficulties have been overcome," adding that there is still a problem that needs new definitions: the problem of the foreign debt.

After listing his efforts in the negotiation of the foreign debt, Hurtado goes on to discuss the country's economic activities during his term in office. He mentions achievements in the agricultural, fishing, mining, oil, energy, manufacturing, construction, and telecommunications sectors. He briefly recalls the problems faced in all of these areas and then approaches the subject of decentralization and regional development promoted during his administration.

Next, Hurtado praises the Armed Forces for their contribution to the country's development and lists projects in which they helped. He then predicts revenue figures from oil exports in the next 4 months and adds that this "will be the best contribution that my administration makes to the new government."

Turning to the state's social policy, Hurtado notes what the government has done in the health, education, sports, recreation, and other related sectors. He highlights rural development and the literacy campaign as the best accomplishments in these areas.

Continuing, Hurtado discusses foreign policy. He notes that while he was vice president, he addressed the nation during the Condor mountain range conflict on the need to resolve that problem and that despite appeals and other efforts the problem has gone unresolved, but the threat of war was averted. He points out that Ecuador joined the Nonaligned Movement after he became president and expresses support for regional integration. He also points out that efforts to reactivate the Cartagena agreement did not render the expected results. He recalls the Latin American economic conference and the Quito Declaration issued at that time. He also recalls the efforts Ecuador made for a Latin American and Caribbean action program to face the effects of the world's economic crisis. On this subject, he notes the letter sent to the industrialized countries and states that "the industrialized countries, the multilateral organizations, and the international private banks have not adequately responded to Latin American demands." The Ecuadoran president goes on to say that "we are getting dangerously closer to a collapse" which will not only devastate our economies but will smother the international financial system.

He adds: "To the social tragedy originated by the international economic crisis, now we also have the scourge of war, accumulated social, economic, and political problems in Central America which have not found a solution because of an absence of democratic institutions." Therefore, the path of violence was chosen, encouraged by the great powers that are determined to settle the East-West conflict in our region, he states. Hurtado then mentions the principles of Ecuadoran foreign policy, its efforts within the law of the sea conference, its support for the Contadora Group, OPEC, the United Nations, the OAS, and other international organizations.

Next, Hurtado goes on to the topic of the democratic path that the country is following. He recalls the beginning of the Roldos-Hurtado administration, the efforts to preserve and consolidate democratic institutions, the promotion of a dialogue, the respect for human rights, the Constitution, the people's maturity, and other factors, and notes that all of these helped in his good government. He mentions the administration's struggle against corruption and the laws, regulations, and decrees to this effect issued during his term in office. He notes that the fact that certain ultraconservative sectors were his main opposition proves that he did not serve their interests, but the interests of the majority.

Febres Cordero Address

PA110141 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Aug 84

[President Leon Febres Cordero inaugural address at Central Hall of the Legislative Palace in Quito -- live]

[Text] Mr President of the Honorable National Congress; Mr former constitutional President of Ecuador; Your Excellencies the Presidents of Colombia, Venezuela, Argentina, and Bolivia; Your Excellency Member of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction; Your Excellency Panamanian President-elect; Messrs Vice Presidents; Mr President of the Honorable Supreme Court of Justice; Mr Cardinal, Archbishop of Quito; Your Excellencies, representatives of friendly countries; Honorable Legislators; representatives of international organizations; high-ranking civilian, military, church, and police authorities; ladies and gentlemen:

This Central Hall of the National Congress has symbolism for us that transcends our recollection of our passage through it. It is testimony to the direct struggle that never used the popular mandate for any objective other than the defense of its legitimate interests [applause] and, fundamentally, it is a place in which to pray as a legislator before the altar of the fatherland for democracy, freedom, and always for truth. [applause] Right here in this hall, in the place that today is being honored by the Venezuelan president, I began my political career. My concern for the fatherland found a channel here, a concern that today has reached a high level. Right here, I pointed out the errors of the ruler without fear or terror [applause], the violations of the law, and the immoralities that have scandalized our Republic. [applause]

Therefore, I am the product of the free interplay of democracy. I believe in the independence of the branches of government and in the need for all of us to respond to the feelings of the people who give us the mandate. In this room, the democracy that is born from the legitimate expression of the people comes alive. [applause] It becomes a dynamic reality; it is activated and takes its form. We feel the pulse of the sovereignty of our people in this hall. That is why, at the end of my term I will stop being president but I will never stop feeling like one of you, honorable legislators. [applause, chanting]

The presidential sash that you have just pinned on me represents, in addition to the majesty of the state, the responsibility entrusted by people who believed an honest offer that combines the desires for justice with the dramatic reality of our times without ever resorting to formulas that are alien to our own character. [applause]

I have received this sash from people who overcame obstacles that will be lacerating stigmas for those who thought that history can be written with a force other than that of legitimate popular rebellion. [applause] What else could we expect from the Ecuadoran people -- the inheritors of the most noble traditions, cradle of liberty, and noble lineage in our imposing and wonderful geography with the potentials of cosmic race. America of today -- exuberant, complex, and yearning for solutions -- is the same one that received the ships of Columbus from Spain hoping for new messages. It is the same one that suffered the excesses of the conquest and the redemption of the gospel in that blessed and passionate fusion of race and culture that gave it a special characteristic: love of freedom and a thirst for justice. [applause]

Your excellencies who represent sister people and friendly peoples, let me, on behalf of the courageous Ecuadoran people who are devoted to and zealous guardians of these noble traditions, greet you and thank you for your presence. [applause] Before you we pledge to devote ourselves to the beautiful task of rebuilding our country [applause] whose paths, with which we have disagreed, have placed the country in a situation that cannot be concealed by the cold dialectics that we have fought because they are erroneous. [applause]

The heartrending reality that we will face is directly related to facts that we have constantly denounced. The crisis that plagues us affects all national sectors. It shakes and jolts the popular conscience which despairs between indignation and misery. [applause] We hear talk of social peace, but we inherit a country in turmoil. [applause] It is openly said that there is economic recovery. This is one of the many fallacies that the country has been enduring. [applause]

At the same time that ignoble and illegal weapons have been used by those blinded by political passion, efforts are made to tie the hands of the next government and to protect allocations that are harmful to the highest interests of the Republic. [applause] We will not forget [applause] those who were responsible for committing illegal acts. They will be penalized with absolute fulfillment of the law and with the guarantees and the right to defense that even those who are guilty have [applause, chanting] and who we prefer to ignore in this afternoon filled with hope.

We wish to emphasize our firm support for the permanent efforts to preserve peace, which is the common denominator of a civilization that has understood that peace is its highest value. [applause] It is a peace that must be based on justice and an understanding and rational attitude of the world leaders who have the moral obligation to respect each other and work in the same direction. The full and effective respect for international law is the only option that the community of nations has to guarantee its peaceful coexistence and to promote better conditions for the integral development of all of the world's peoples. [applause] The dominion of law in international relations, the respect for the sovereignty and integrity of states, the faithful fulfillment of the principles of rejection of territorial conquests by force, the peaceful solution of controversies, intervention, and the legal equality of states are the essential bases for harmonious and stable understanding among peoples. Ecuador loves and respects peace. It believes and honors valid treaties that are not the product of force. [applause] It ratifies its rights based on legitimate and indisputable documents and it advocates that the problems faced by peoples attacked by violence be stopped and resolved without foreign intervention, respecting the self-determination of peoples. [applause]

We will demand and exercise an integral policy that will preserve human rights without political or ideological discrimination and we will firmly maintain our commitments honoring an Ecuadoran tradition of which we are proud. [applause]

We decalre ourselves supporters of a struggle against all forms of terrorism and are ready to unite forces in the action to eliminate the great scourge of our era: the use and trafficking of drugs that destroy the health and future of our peoples. [applause]

The Ecuadoran Armed Forces, whose historic constitutional role will be promoted and encouraged, have a momentous mission to fulfill in this grave hour of national reconstruction in which all of the country's valuable citizens must feel committed to the challenge that we have imposed on ourselves. The Armed Forces will continue to honor their pledge, strengthened and supported by devotion, discipline, and heroism.

Ecuador's political process has created expectations that cannot be evaded. It is not a matter of siding with the right or with the left. This is a more important task. The demand for change parallels the need for justice that the masses acclaim. We must not lose perspective by adopting partisan positions that ignore reality in order to comply with theoretical demands that offer neither solutions nor a panacea. We must face the harsh realities that come alive in the terrible drama of underdevelopment, which cannot be approached or resolved by the heat of unrealistic positions.

We firmly believe that we are living in a crisis in which all factors must be reconciled. No one can refuse. To do so is to turn your back on your country and to work for alien interests. We will solve problems without taking the easy way out, rejecting state intervention, without resorting to hybrid formulas that solve nothing and undermine democracy.

Justice is not the privilege of one, even less the privilege of those whose crashing defeat shows that the only thing they are capable of doing is making the poor poorer. Ecuador, its people, and its decaying economy are a peaceful yet heartrending example of this. Our position is well known. The country must know that nothing will make us retract and that our oath never to betray the people's interests will guide all of our administration's actions.

Ecuadoreans have voted for a new politics, a different manner that will leave aside practices that we consider harmful to democracy, against surrendering power, manipulation, the attempt to subordinate one power to another through agreements and settlements that are not ethical and honorable to the public sector. Therefore, I want to voice the people's wish. We have observed, without personal intervention, the power play with which the National Congress is organizing itself. We firmly believe that the solutions that the masses demand can and must be found in a climate of respect. We will attack the crisis with all of the nation's forces, confident in the gigantic faith of a people that understand that with sacrifice and determination, order and morality, we are marching toward a more just society.

We have and will continue to demand conditions that will allow us to renegotiate Ecuador's foreign debt in a context of continued credits and of terms and conditions of payment that suit Ecuador's reality without overburdening demands that inflict greater hardships on the people. We will open Ecuador's door to foreign capital that is willing to come mend the errors of the past and run the risk of uncertain profits or losses under preestablished controls that benefit the nation in a climate of trust, guarantees, and respect, and in a framework of respect for current legal norms without undermining our sovereignty and our rights.

We are not nor will we be bound by commitments other the commitments to our people and history. We will respect the freedom of unions and their bylaws. We will support private initiative, protect and help the cooperative system, and join work, capital, and technology so they can work in harmony to create better living conditions for our Ecuadoran society. We are going to produce with passion in order to give bread, homes, and jobs to our people [shouts, applause]; in order to give medical attention to Ecuadoreans; and in order to guarantee a hopeful and better tomorrow to which the great majority of Ecuadoreans are entitled. The humble people of our homeland -- the dispossessed of yesterday -- shall no longer remain in that state tomorrow. [applause]

We are going to build housing for the people, not only because we promised to do so during our political campaign, but also because the dignity of a people who have a right to their elemental heritage so demands. Following these lines, we are going to create jobs, and we will take advantage of all of the means available, because jobs are vital for Ecuador today. We must defend the family food basket, the basic nutrition of the great Ecuadoran family, and we are going to accomplish this objective by using all of our resources so that in our islands of dreams, on our coasts of sun and surf, in our land of condors and snow, in our eastern jungle full of life there will be only one kind of living condition: one in which all Ecuadoreans have a right to live in justice and freedom! [applause, shouts]

With patriotism, we will take advantage of every drop of our oil which cannot serve interests other than our own development. [applause] Hydrocarbons will not be used as an instrument for illicit profits or weak political attitudes; they will be used in a rational and realistic way to help us finance the solution to the most critical problems which afflict the country's poorest sectors. We must exert all of our efforts toward this goal. [applause] We will exploit the fruitfulness of our land, a land which has always been noble and generous even though it has been forgotten and mismanaged in a demagogic way. [applause] Deep within this land, we will find the mineral riches that we must use because they are the great inheritance that the spirit of Ruminahui [16th century Indian chieftain] has guarded for our future. [applause, shouts]

A healthy monetary and foreign exchange policy and efficient control of our borders and our custom houses will undoubtedly prevent the chaos and backwardness which is currently being used to disguise the corrupt, illegal behavior that must and will be stopped. [applause] We will fight inflation by increasing our revenues through better production and by spending in an organized and justified way, thus complying with our Constitution in a [word indistinct] way. It is the way of a marketing policy that solves the grave problems afflicting our people. [shouts, applause]

We will develop our public works without undue expense and corruption, demanding that the public employees fulfill their obligations in a patriotic and responsible way. The private sector -- hear me well -- the private sector has to understand that it must shoulder the heaviest load. This is particularly necessary at a time when the citizenry must fulfill its national duty; all must contribute to building our nation. [shouts] We will respect other people's ideas and increasingly develop our cultural riches, protecting our native origins and without violating our principles with sectarianism or pretentious attitudes. [applause, shouts]

We will [word indistinct] education on every level, offering new opportunities through higher level careers. Our goal will be the unification and modernization of our education system, respecting and enforcing constitutional rights. [applause] We will see that our Indians are included in our development plans, because, with their rich blood and eternal values, they are our origin which we must encourage and develop. We will give the noble Ecuadoran woman the place of equality she deserves in the social, political, and economic development of our nation... [interrupted by shouts and applause] of Ecuador, because they have helped create our country with heroism and tenderness. Women were the heart and soul of our electoral campaign and they will also be the heart and soul of our government. [shouts, applause]

We will struggle to eradicate discrimination by race, sex, and religion, and seek the creation of a moderate and united people that render permanent and practical homage to a nationalism that does not incur deplorable chauvinism. [applause] We will strengthen social security by using our existing mechanisms, demanding the maximum sacrifice from those who are responsible for this sector, since much depends on their efficiency to mitigate the suffering of our most needy sectors.

We will maintain relations and seek to improve them with all of the countries of the world, and we will open our arms to them, to embrace [30-second break in transmission] so that we may participate in events which are highly important for the Ecuadoran people: the canonization of Brother Miguel from the Christian schools [applause, shouts], whom we are linked with in our origins and whose example of faith and exemplary behavior have made him a saint, the visit by his holiness the pope, whose blessing we will receive with reverence; and the international youth's year will receive our special tribute because the youth represent our future and we will deposit our trust in their value and actions. [shouts, applause, chants]

Ecuadoreans, on the most important day in our history which takes place in the month of August and when we proclaimed the first independence in Latin America and a day of reverent homage to the people of Quito, I solemnly say: We will win this battle! We will show the world how much can be achieved by these people who live at the center of the universe! We will achieve our goals because with God's help and your effort this can be done! [shouts, applause, chants]

Cabinet Members Appointed

PA110330 Paris AFP in Spanish 0241 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Quito, 10 Aug (AFP) -- New Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero today signed his first four decrees to assume office and appoint his cabinet and two high-ranking officials. The decree to assume office was signed in the National Congress during the inauguration ceremony. He signed the others on the balcony of the government house in front of approximately 8,000 people who gathered in the city's main square. Febres Cordero's cabinet, most of whose members are independents, is as follows:

Government and Police (Interior)	Luis Robles Plaza (Independent)
Foreign Relations	Edgar Teran Teran (Conservative)
Finance and Public Credit	Francisco Swett (Independent)
Agriculture and Livestock	Marcel Laniado (Independent)
Natural Resources and Energy	Javier Espinosa (Independent)
Industry, Commerce, and Integration	Javier Neira (Independent)
Labor and Human Resources	Francisco Diaz (Independent)
Social Welfare	Jorge Egas (Independent)
Education, Culture, and Sports	Camilo Gallegos (Liberal)
Public Health	Virgilio Macias (Independent)
Public Works and Communications	Alfredo Burneo (Social Christian)
National Defense	Division General Luis Pineiros, retired

He also appointed Joffre Torbay as secretary of public administration and Liberal leader Raul Clemente Huerta as president of the Monetary Board.

MATERIALS ON DELEGATES ATTENDING INAUGURATION

Leaders Meet With Bush

PY111622 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1423 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Aug (DYN) -- The main problems adversely affecting Latin America and the aid that the United States could grant them to overcome the endemic poverty affecting some of their regions were reportedly discussed this morning in Quito during a meeting attended by, among others, President Raul Alfonsin and U.S. Vice President George Bush. This meeting was announced here by Government House, which limited itself to giving the names of the persons who participated in the meeting, organized by Colombian President Belisario Betancur, but without revealing the subjects discussed.

The meeting is considered significant because to the importance of the participants, including President Leon Febres Cordero of Ecuador, Hernan Siles Zuazo of Bolivia, Jorge Illueca of Panama, and Jaime Lusinchi of Venezuela, in addition to President-elect of Panama Nicolas Ardito Barleta, Nicaraguan Sandinist junta member Sergio Ramirez, Peruvian Congress President Manuel Ulloa, and the foreign ministers of Mexico and Costa Rica, Bernardo Sepulveda and Carlos Gutierrez, respectively. The participation in the meeting held at Colon Hotel in Quito, after a meeting held between Alfonsin and Betancur in the same place at 0710 (Argentine time), of the presidents of the nations that participated in the Cartagena meeting more than 3 months ago to study the Latin American foreign debt, leads us to asume that Cartagena was one of the subjects discussed with Bush.

Not only economic subjects were discussed. The difficult political situation in Central America is also believed to have been one of the subjects discussed because the Nicaraguan Government, harshly confronted by the United States for several years now, could have expressed its viewpoint directly to Bush.

This meeting, not included in President Alfonsin's agenda, will probably force the Argentine president to cancel the talks scheduled with Ecuadoran President Febres Cordero, considering that the program is behind the original schedule. On his return to Buenos Aires, Alfonsin intends to make a technical stopover in Lima, where Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry will meet him at the airport to hold talks in one of the rooms of the airport. Because of all this, Alfonsin's arrival time in Buenos Aires to resume his functions, originally scheduled for 2130 at the military sector of the metropolitan airport, will be delayed. The plane, Tango, will arrive with a delay of approximately 2 hours.

USSR's Pallayev Remarks

PA130401 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0033 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Quito, 12 Aug (EFE) -- Gaibnazar Pallayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said today that charges of alleged Soviet interference in Central America "are senseless." However, the Soviet official, who attended the inaugural ceremony for new Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero, condemned U.S. intervention in the region and mentioned the situation affecting Nicaragua as an example. He added that the USSR supports the Contadora Group's proposals and goals, and its efforts to secure peace in the region.

Asked about the possible purchase of MIG aircraft by Nicaragua, Pallayev defended Nicaragua's sovereign right to acquire means of defense from whatever source is most convenient, but said that he had no knowledge of talks in this respect. The Soviet official denied having met with U.S. Vice President George Bush, who was also in Quito, although he admitted that he had sat beside him during a religious ceremony that was one of the protocol activities for the occasion. On the economic crisis affecting developing countries, Pallayev noted that the USSR allocates a large percentage of its GNP to assistance for these countries, and said that it acts at all of the international forums to support their demands for a new international economic order.

Alfonsin Meets With Febres

PY101915 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Argentine President Raul Alfonsin interviewed by unidentified reporter in Quito, date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Dr Alfonsin, here we are in Ecuador, for a very special political event in this country which will have a clear impact in Latin America. We would certainly like to know your thoughts about the presidential inauguration that will take place here in a few hours.

[Alfonsin] This presidential inauguration is an expression of democracy. It is very important for Latin America to have this type of presidential inauguration after a tough electoral campaign. Thus, the new government is already practically formed, as it should really be. I have just met with President-elect Febres, and we have talked about the need to strengthen the already excellent relations between the two countries. We also seek to promote continental solidarity in order to overcome all Latin American problems.

Alfonsin Meets Ulloa, Ramirez

PY102120 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1820 GMT 10 Aug 84

[By special correspondent Raul Berneri]

[Text] Quito, 10 Aug (TELAM) -- President Raul Alfonsin today stressed that the foreign debts of the [words indistinct] (?countries) [words indistinct] and chiefs of foreign delegations that are participating in the inauguration ceremonies of Ecuador's new president. In a brief chat with the press at the Colon Hotel after meeting with Manuel Ulloa, the president of Peru's Congress, and with Sergio Ramirez, a member of the Nicaraguan Government junta, Alfonsin stated that he supports the creation of a common front to deal with the foreign debt, as long as it is subject to the political aspect of this question. "We are working for the integration of Latin America and in this respect it is evident that we must try to make our financial policies compatible, because our problems, although they are not identical, are common, and we are suffering an indebtedness that needs political analysis," the president stressed.

For his part, Ulloa, who is also president of the Peruvian Senate, said that he talked with Alfonsin about the foreign debt of our countries and about the meeting of the countries that signed the Consensus of Cartagena that is scheduled for September in Buenos Aires. Ulloa stated that we are in agreement with the Argentine chief of state regarding the economic and financial situation and Latin American integration. The meeting with Ulloa lasted for 30 minutes, from 0900 to 0930 (1100 to 1130 Argentine time). It was held in a room on the 16th floor of the Colon Hotel, where the official Argentine delegation is lodged. A few minutes afterward, Alfonsin met with Ramirez.

Following the meeting, the Nicaraguan Government junta member termed their 20-minute meeting very positive and very cordial, and he stated that the Argentine president reaffirmed his support of the peace efforts in Central America. He added that in general they talked about relations between Argentina and Nicaragua -- which are now excellent -- and about the economic and political situation. He revealed that he informed Alfonsin about the recent developments following Nicaragua's proposal to the Contadora Group and the bilateral dialogue with the United States. He also said that they reviewed the Central American situation. According to Ramirez, the Argentine chief of state was very interested in these topics.

Ramirez also stated that he supports the creation of an alliance among the Latin American countries to deal with the foreign debt. We have insisted on this topic in several international forums, Ramirez pointed out. He urged that a greater effort be made to set a common position, something that becomes even more necessary as days go by, because I believe that it is unrealistic to believe that Latin America can meet a debt that has now reached 400 billion dollars. "Not even the service on that debt can be met," he added, indicating that an overall moratorium is needed for Latin America and it is our countries who must set the debt's terms.

Ramirez also asserted that the creditors are following a policy that will lead to the continuous deterioration of the economies of the Latin American countries so that the creditors can cover their expenses with the interest that is charged and that this is something that will slowly become intolerable. He stressed that the first thing to do is to see that the countries survive and have enough food and pay later, because it would be inhuman to ask for anything else.

Ramirez' Activities Reported

PA101748 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] [Nicaraguan] Government junta member Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado has mentioned the Nicaraguan Government's constant efforts to achieve peace to new Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero and to Colombian President Belisario Betancur. Ramirez Mercado met yesterday with the two leaders, who told him that their governments will continue to bolster regional peace and the principle of self-determination. An interview granted by junta member Ramirez Mercado from Quito, Ecuador, follows. Ramirez Mercado is attending the inaugural ceremony of President-elect Febres Cordero.

[Begin recording] [Ramirez Mercado] We met Febres Cordero and held a preliminary conversation. We plan to meet again tomorrow after today's inaugural events. During our meeting, we briefly reported on Nicaragua's peace efforts within the framework of the Contadora negotiations and the bilateral talks between a Nicaraguan delegation and the United States. We also reviewed the Central American situation. With President Betancur we also reviewed all the efforts made by Nicaragua -- Colombia, of course, is a member of the Contadora Group -- as well as the Central American situation.

[Unidentified reporter] Dr Ramirez Mercado: how does the Nicaraguan Government view the new Ecuadoran president's foreign policy, particularly with regard to Nicaragua?

[Ramirez Mercado] The New Ecuadoran president has told me that Ecuador's policy will endorse the search for peace in Central America, as well as self-determination and non-interference. Nicaragua endorses these principles, as well as all the peace efforts made in Central America.

Febres Cordero told us that his foreign policy will seek to actively contribute to Central America's peace.

[Reporter] Is it possible that you might meet with U.S. Vice President George Bush?

[Ramierez Mercado] That possibility has not been suggested. This has not been discussed; we do not have it in the agenda. There is nothing to this at this point.

[Reporter] Are you planning to meet [Venezuelan] President Jaime Lusinchi today?

[Ramirez Mercado] I met informally with President Lusinchi during an event we both attended last night. (?We held) a long conversation. This morning I will meet with Argentine President Alfonsin prior to the official inaugural events. We have also had the chance to greet and talk with Bolivian President Siles Suazo. We plan to meet him again, perhaps tomorrow. [end recording]

Ardito Barletta Press Conference

PA120030 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1852 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Quito, 11 Aug (EFE) -- Panamanian President-elect Nicolas Ardito Barletta said today that Latin America's foreign debt problem is a "worldwide" one that must also beshouldered by the wealthy nations. At a press conference in Quito, where he is attending the events involved in the inauguration of new Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero, Ardito Barletta said that Panama handles its own debt problem directly, but added that Latin America can obtain terms that are more reasonable for all parties involved. The debt problem affects development, trade, and social needs, the president-elect said. He added that Latin American countries have made sacrifices and that the the developed nations must now help them by opening their markets to Latin America's exports. He said that the industrialized states should contribute by keeping funds open to the region, to permit a gradual economic adjustment.

The Panamanian president-elect proposed that the economic crisis be solved through growth and employment, and indicated that to achieve this Latin America needs the support of the developed nations.

Ardito Barletta attended a breakfast today with the presidents of Colombia, Bolivia, Argentina, Venezuela, and Ecuador; the U.S. vice president; and a member of the Nicaraguan Government junta, during which the debt problem was discussed, according the participants.

The Panamanian president-elect also discussed the Panama Canal treaties with the United States, indicating that the law to implement these contradicts the letter and spirit of the documents and suggesting that this aspect be revised. However, in general terms, the agreements are being carried out satisfactorily, he added.

On another topic addressed by the heads of state, drug trafficking, Ardito Barletta said that this administration will try to prevent drug smugglers from using Panama's banks to "launder" drug funds. "Panama does not want to be a springboard for drug smuggling," the Panamanian president-elect said, stressing the cooperation that his country's authorities are giving Colombia and the United States to curtail the drug traffic.

Alfonsin Departs Quito

PY111635 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1536 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Quito, 11 Aug (TELAM) -- President Raul Alfonsin today left for Buenos Aires at 1005 (1205 Argentine time) after attending the inauguration of Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero. Alfonsin boarded the Tango 1 presidential plane at the military sector of the Mariscal Sucre Airport. He was seen off at the airport by Ecuadoran Defense Minister Luis Pineiro and by the three commanders of the Ecuadoran Armed Forces.

Siles Leaves for Lima

PY121824 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1521 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Quito, 12 Aug (EFE) -- Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo left Quito at 1015 local time (1515 GMT) for Lima, where he will meet with his Peruvian counterpart, Fernando Belaunde Terry. Siles Zuazo headed the Bolivian delegation to the Ecuadoran presidential inauguration ceremonies, which began on 9 August.

GUERRILLAS KIDNAP STATE RADIO DIRECTOR FOR 5 HOURS

PA110018 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2302 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Quito, 10 Aug (LATIN-REUTER) -- Police sources have reported that leftist guerrillas kidnapped Eduardo Zurita, director of Ecuador's state radio, for 5 hours today and released him when the government refused to meet their demands. Zurita was seized in his home early today by two females and a male who said they belong to the "Alfaro Lives" group, a station spokesman said. They left two cassettes to be aired by the state radio and threatened to kill their hostage if this was not done, the spokesman added.

Police sources have told REUTERS that the government authorities had decided to cut off the electric power in the state radio's installations rather than accept the subversives' demand. "The cassettes contained subversive threats against President Leon Febres Cordero and his government," the sources said.

Zurita's kidnapping occurred hours before the presidential inauguration of Febres Cordero who replaces Osvaldo Hurtado. Four Latin American presidents, U.S. Vice President George Bush, and 102 special delegations are attending the inauguration. In a press conference Government Minister Vladimiro Alvarez said that the authorities are implementing a special security operation to protect the guests at the ceremony.

PAYMENT OF PUBLIC SECTOR DEBT REORGANIZED

PA101518 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Ecuador has signed an agreement with international banks to reorganize payment of $347.6 million of the public sector debt that falls due in 1984. A spokesman for the Georges Bank International, a British bank that heads the international banking committee, said the additional loans would be postponed for a period of 8 years, starting in February 1985, while the payments on the principal would begin in 4 years.

MARIATEGUI ON ECONOMY, U.S. 'PROTECTIONISM'

PY101513 Lima Cadena America Television in Spanish 0330 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Peru is complying with its IMF goals. This was stressed by Prime Minister Sandrc Mariategui on his return from Tacna, where he expressed the Peruvian Government's greetings, in his role as foreign minister, to Argentine President Raul Alfonsin and Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo.

The two chiefs of state made a brief stopover in that heroic city on their way to Quito, Ecuador, where they will participate in the inauguration ceremonies that will take place 10 August.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] What was the result of your talks with the Argentine and Bolivian presidents?

[Mariategui] Well, it was not actually a talk, it was simply a cordial greeting. We expressed the greetings of our president. In was a very brief talk, just a few minutes at Tacna airport. I did not have any specific topic, I just greeted them on their way through our country to Ecuador.

[Reporter] Going to other topics, Minister, there is very deep concern in some sectors regarding the protectionism that could be implemented by the United States against our exports.

[Mariategui] The industrial sector's concern is well justified. We are struggling to prevent it. Both the businessmen, who have contacted their counterparts in the United States and Latin American countries, and the government, which in its contacts with Latin American foreign ministers has started a diplomatic mission to prevent this type of restriction, are doing their best to prevent this from happening.

[Reporter] Finally, an IMF delegation is expected here next week to observe the country's progress on the letter of intent. What can you tell us about this?

[Mariategui] This will be the second meeting; there are four every year. This will be the second visit to observe the behavior of certain economic indicators up to 30 June, and we hope that they will approve them.

[Reporter] Are we complying with our commitments to date?

[Mariategui] Yes, we are complying with our commitments.

[Reporter] What about the fiscal deficit? It is being said at this time that it will reach 7.5 percent.

[Mariategui] That is what is being said, but it is not true. It is the IMF that arrives at such figures, and then the figure is released officially by the Economy Ministry. [end recording]

REPORTAGE ON VIOLENCE, TERRORIST ACTIVITIES

21 Shining Path Members Killed

PY101857 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0315 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Ayacucho, 9 Aug (EFE) -- It was reported here today that at least 21 alleged members of the Maoist Shining Path group have died in the Huanta and Cangallo Provinces in Ayacucho Department over the past 48 hours. According to officially unconfirmed reports by travelers from these two provinces, at least 15 terrorists died on Wednesday during an armed clash with Marines in Huayhuas, 15 km southeast of Huanta. In Ocros in Cangallo Province, six alleged terrorists died after being submitted to a public trial by peasants from Huancayocc.

According to reports, approximately 20,000 peasants have created "civil defense fronts" in various localities in Cangallo, Huanta, and Huamanga Provinces "to confront the Shining Path group." The creation of these fronts was reported by the peasants themselves and by persons linked to some regional organizations. On Saturday in Vinchos, 40 km west of Ayachucho, 50 peasant communities of Vinchos and of the Socos, San Jose de Ticllas, and San Pedro de Cachi Districts will hold a demonstration in support of the emergency zone's political-military command. The demonstration, which is being sponsored by the political-military command, will be aimed at "defending the democratic order and at repudiating the Shining Path group."

Further Report

PY101441 Lima Cadena America Television in Spanish 0330 GMT 10 Aug

[Text] It was reported today that at least 10 members of the Shining Path group were killed by a Marine patrol in the district of Huayhuas, north of the city of Ayacucho. The Shining Path group withdrew with an undetermined number of dead and wounded after a 45-minute firefight with the patrol that they had tried to ambush. The Marine patrol seized a large number of homemade bombs and a submachinegun with Civil Guard markings on it. The Shining Path column was made up of approximately 50 men, and it attacked the patrol with heavy fire from submachineguns, shotguns, and carbines.

'Narcoterrorists' Seize Towns

PY110352 Paris AFP in Spanish 1841 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Lima, 10 Aug (AFP) -- It was reported in Lima today that 200 Peruvian narcoterrorists have seized at least five towns in the Amazon regions of Alto Ichanga and Alto Limon, San Martin Department, northeast of Lima, and delivered weapons to the coca growers to enable them to join the struggle.

Some time ago the Peruvian authorities started to use the word narcoterrorist to describe the joint action of the Shining Path terrorists and the drug traffickers who are especially active in the Amazon area of Peru. The Peruvian authorities have stated that they have evidence proving the ties between the Shining Path and drug trafficking activities.

In Huancavelica, which is located 522 km southeast of Lima, guerrillas of the Maoist Shining Path organization on 10 August dynamited a bridge, an electric power substation, and numerous vehicles belonging to a governmental entity, the policy reported.

The narcoterrorists have seized the towns of Madre Mia and Paraiso, which are located on the right bank of the Huallaga River, and the towns of La Morada, Alto Ichanga, and Alto Limon, which are located in remote rugged areas, the newspaper LA CRONICA reported today.

In Sanchez Carrion Province, La Libertad Department, north of Lima, there has been a massive resignation of political authorities in the wake of repeated threats against their lives by Shining Path terrorists and owing to the lack of guarantees for their lives. The governors, who are the political authorities, of Chugay, Serpagui, Sari, and Marcaval Marcavalito Districts, among others, have massively resigned, while the farmers and cattlemen of the Sanchez Carrion area have started an exodus because of the escalation of terrorism in the area. Likewise, in Puno, which is located 1,300 km southeast of Lima, where the terrorist activities are less frequent, two bombs were hurled last night against the homes of professors of the National Altiplano University, causing damage but no victims.

Pessant Leader's Body Found

PY120202 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1554 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Lima, 11 Aug (EFE) -- The body of Jesus Oropesa, a peasant leader who was taken out of prison in Ayacucho on 27 July, has been found. The body of Oropesa, national secretary of the peasant communities of the national agricultural confederation, was taken to the town of Puquio by a policeman. It shows signs of torture. Oropesa was a member of the Revolutionary Socialist Party (PSR), which is part of the United Left, and his disappearance was denounced by Enrique Bernales, a senator and PSR secretary general, on 2 August.

51 Peasants Killed

PY120345 Paris AFP in Spanish 0045 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Ayacucho, 11 Aug (AFP) -- Military sources today reported in Ayacucho that guerrillas of the Maoist Shining Path killed 51 peasants in two forays carried out south of Ayacucho on the night of 8 August. The first attack was against the town of Sachabamba, Cangallo Province, 115 km south of Ayacucho. The terrorists killed 26 persons there, among them 15 children. Sachambamba residents who managed to flee reported the attack to an outpost of the Republican Guard in Aochi. A detachment of the forces of order that made it to Sachabamba counted the victims. Another column of Shining Path terrorists on 8 August attacked a village located near the town of Victor Fajardo, 180 km south of Ayacucho. The subversives killed 25 townspeople in that locality.

SUPREME MILITARY COURT PARDONS 154 PRISONERS

PY110211 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Excerpt] The Supreme Military Court has already granted pardons in 154 cases, releasing the prisoners before they served their full sentences. It was officially reported tonight that pardons were not granted in 181 cases. The military court is studying the cases of approximately 400 prisoners who have served more than half of their sentences, and it has adopted resolutions in 335 cases, it was officially reported. The study of the remainder of the cases is continuing and new resolutions reportedly will be adopted on these cases very soon.

Regarding these resolutions, it has been made clear that: 1. the Supreme Military Court has not studied the cases of political prisoners because there are no such prisoners under its jurisdiction; 2. The cases studied by the Supreme Military Court involve criminals who violated the state security law or public order, or committed other crimes specified in the military penal code; 3. Before proceeding to the release of prisoners whose freedom has been granted, some legal requirements and internal steps must be fulfilled.

PACT BETWEEN ALVAREZ, FERREIRA ALDUNATE DENIED

PY110212 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] The government has denied reports that there is a pact between President Alvarez and Wilson Ferreira Aldunate. A communique released at Government House states that in view of remarks made during a television program and reproduced by a newspaper that a pact reportedly exists between the president of the Republic and a proscribed politician, the citizenry is hereby informed that the report is absolutely false. It has been made clear that no other comments will be made and that no judgment will be passed on attitudes in order to prevent the presidency from becoming an instrument for political maneuvering for electoral purposes.

FERREIRA'S POSITION PROMPTS 'EXPLOSIVE' SITUATION

PY112047 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1055 GMT 11 Aug 84

[By Alberto Pepe Leira]

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 11 Aug (EFE) -- The radicalized position of detained Blanco Party leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate of not accepting agreements with the military has prompted an unprecedented explosive political situation in Uruguay. This has happened at the beginning of the electoral campaign for the 25 November elections.

The leftist Broad Front coalition yesterday staged a rally during which former General Liber Seregni delivered a speech to "demonstrate that the people wanted the agreement for the elections." Approximately 50,000 followers of the Uruguayan left braved inclement weather to participate in the first public rally authorized by the military regime since it lifted the ban on electoral activities imposed on important sectors which make up the coalition. The rally was a demonstration that leaders of the left were correct in negotiating with the Colorado, Civic Union, and Labor Parties the agreement that places the country on the path to elections, independent analysts have stated.

However, at the request of Ferreira Aldunate, the majority sector of the National (Blanco) Party has announced that it will resist the agreement, although for the time being the party's abstention from the elections has not been confirmed.

All Uruguayan leaders, including some of the Blanco Party minority group, have harshly criticized the attitude adopted by Ferreira Aldunate, who from the garrison where he has been held for almost 2 months sent an aggressive letter attacking the leaders who negotiated the agreement.

COLORADO PARTY TO CHOOSE TICKET 18 AUG

PY111923 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Excerpts] While the national convention of the Colorado Party is expected to take place this afternoon, the Montevideo departmental convention held this morning lasted only 2 minutes. In view of the current political situation, this organization has unanimously decided to meet again 18 August. (Enzo Enrico), departmental secretary general of the Colorado Party, told this station: [Begin (Enrico) recording] Since political activity was very intense last week, the agreements with the Armed Forces ended only on 10 August. This will allow the country to resort to the ballot box to elect the new democratic government. Then Sanguinetti and Tarigo left for Argentina to meet with Argentine President Raul Alfonsin; thus the commission designated to structure the departmental lists did have sufficient time to meet. Therefore it is appropriate to authorize an adjournment which is important because the departmental convention will elect its candidate on 17 August from 1600 to 2000. On 18 August, the convention will proclaim the Colorado Party presidential ticket and also the national candidacies, including the list of senators. [end recording]

Approves Agreement With Government

PY130302 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0035 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Montevideo, 12 Aug (TELAM) -- The convention of the Colorado Party has approved the agreement reached with the government by the party officials, the Civic Union -- rightist Christian Democratic -- and the leftist Board Front coalition. Therefore, the agreement is now in force for holding general elections on 25 November to elect a president, vice president, and a congress which will have constituent functions to approve the negotiated measures in 1985.

The only party which did not approve the agreement is the National or Blanco Party, whose leader and presidential candidate, Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, continues under arrest. His freedom and the reinstatement of his civil rights is his condition to participate in the negotiations with the commanders of the Armed Forces.

NEW EDUCATION MINISTER MEETS UNIVERSITY OFFICIALS

PY081825 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Excerpts] The new education and culture minister will meet this afternnon with the rector and deans of the university. It will be Dr Armando Lopez Scavino's first official activity after being installed in his post. The president named Lopez during a cabinet session.

Answering a question put to him by El Espectador, the former under secretary for health stated that he has the firm intention of letting university courses continue as planned.

[Begin Lopez recording] I am going to immediately meet with the rector and deans of the university to familiarize myself with the activities of this ministry, including current problems, and to find out what type of action is being taken. [end recording]

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT MONGE CALLS FOR UNITY, CALM

PA111536 San Jose LA PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 4 Aug 84 pp 1, 7

[Excerpts] President Luis Alberto Monge called on all Costa Ricans to be prudent and calm speaking at the inauguration of several projects in the canton of Turrialba.

"The danger of an open war in Central America is not yet remote," he said. Monge spoke to the people of Turrialba and told them that "to be hasty at this hour, at this crucial moment, undermines the democratic principles already confirmed in Costa Rica's historical evolution."

"Thus we have to strengthen", he said, "effective support for our peace policies, our unilateral and voluntary disarmament, and our active, perpetual, and unarmed neutrality."

During the inauguration of the bridge over the Atirro River, Monge improvised a few words and took the occasion to call for unity among all Costa Ricans. Monge said that the country is preparing for the 1986 electoral campaign and that this, although early, is not inadvisable, irregular, or abnormal.

"Nor is it abnormal for Costa Ricans to seek the banner of their preference..."We must not divide ourselves in our joint effort to maintain peace and liberty in the country," he said. [quotation marks as published]

Monge later said that the struggle to achieve greater production, to fight poverty and destitution, and to preserve peace and the institutional regime in the country can succeed only if we are united. He also said that an atmosphere of dialogue, conciliation, responsibility, and good will must be maintained. "Costa Rica's peace and integral development depend on this atmosphere. The present demands unity, wisdom, and work," he said.

In his speech to the people of Turrialba the president also said: "I cannot, of course, follow those who preach hatred and violence, those who promote the invasion of farms; those whose intention is to sacrifice others for their own gain; nor those who manipulate the workers' needs and promote agitation in order to obtain political dividends."

"Neither," he said, "Can I accept the conduct of some who lack solidarity, are deaf to the just demands of the poorest sectors, blind to the reality of thousands of fellow citizens who are trained to work the land but have no land to work on, or are insensitive to the sorrows of the people who live in slums."

Monge added that the Central American isthmus is full of conflicts and tensions. "In such an atmosphere, the temptations of sectarianism, hatred, and violence lie in wait everywhere. The enemies of democracy do not waste time; they act cunningly. The country therefore requires great wisdom and serenity," the president said.

REPORTAGE ON CABINET RESIGNATION, REORGANIZATION

PA111801 Rome IPS in Spanish 1729 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] San Jose, 11 Aug (IPS) -- Official sources confirmed today that the 14 ministers who make up the cabinet of Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge, a Social Democrat, submitted their resignation today to leave the president free to reorganize the government.

Public Security Minister Angel Edmundo Solano told IPS that a collective letter of resignation drafted by Vice President Armando Arauz was signed today. Deputy minister, government advisers, and Marco Lopez, executive president of the Central Bank, also resigned.

Political analysts view this action as the worst crisis of any Costa Rican administration since 1948, because nothing similar has occurred since that date. The crisis surfaced a few months ago in the face of charges of inefficiency and corruption involving several members of the Monge administration. Presidency Minister Fernando Berrocal was accused of exerting pressure on several bank officials to grant a loan to some of his relatives. In the wake of investigations conducted by a legislative commission, it was established that the loan was not used strictly for the reasons it was requested.

The public security minister was criticized by the country's economic and political sectors because of his conciliatory policy toward Nicaragua. According to official sources, Government Minister Alfonso Carro "prompted Monge's rage" with his remarks to the newspaper LA NACION of San Jose in which he referred to the government's lack of coordination and accused Monge of having no authority in national security matters.

Although the cabinet resignation was en masse, sources close to the Presidential Palace said that the president will probably accept the resignations of the three aforementioned officials. A message from Monge on this situation is expected in the next few hours.

Presidential Palace Communique

PA111807 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1748 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] In a brief communique issued by the Presidential Palace, Presidency Minister Fernando Berrocal Soto explained that President Monge's entire cabinet has resigned. He said that all the ministers and presidential advisers submitted their resignation to allow the president to reorganize the cabinet and to adopt any measures he deems appropriate. Berrocal Soto said that this action is a vote of confidence for the president.

Monge Issues Communique

PA121503 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1330 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] President Luis Alberto Monge's cabinet has resigned in full, confirming in the afternoon the report we aired at noon yesterday. All the ministers, deputy ministers, and executive presidents of autonomous institutions have tendered their resignations to the president.

For his part, President Monge thanked these officials last night for their decision to resign so he can reorganize his government. In an official communique read by a spokesman in the (Mongalva) House in (Oro de Santa Ana), the president acknowledged their action and announced that he will quickly reorganize the cabinet. According to a high-ranking source of the National Liberation Party, the ministers, deputy ministers, and executive presidents tendered their resignation without pressure. The source also denied that there is any schism.

More than anything, it is a matter of giving the president a green light to reorganize his government's [words indistinct]. We will try to hold a dialogue with the president so that the best course is followed, the source explained.

The executive presidents of the various insititutions have also tendered their resignations to the president. Here is the president's official spokesman reading the communique that the president issued late last night.

[Begin recording] As the constitutional president of the Costa Rican people, I wish to make a categorical and firm statement on the collective resignation tendered to me, at my request, by all the ministers, deputy ministers and executive presidents of the state's autonomous institutions.

I am deeply moved and very grateful for this action marked by loyalty and generous support for the president of the Republic. It is also an exemplary demonstration of respect for Costa Rican institutions, laws, and democracy. The ministers, deputy ministers, and executive presidents must realize that through their action they are making history in Costa Rican politics, because they are ratifying and renewing a positive and useful practice used by our leaders in the thirties and commonly practiced in the most advanced modern democracies. Vice President Arauz has already addressed the country at my instruction to explain the circumstances under which this collective resignation occurred. I ratify his appeal to all Costa Ricans to remain calm and confident in the instiitutional processes, which I guarantee in the most categorical way in accordance with the powers bestowed on me by the people when they elected me president of the Republic, and with the constitutional oath that I made solemnly before God and the homeland on 8 May 1982. I beg my countrymen to believe that the measures I am taking are not influenced by any pressure. I urge them to have faith that all my decisions related to the governing of Costa Rica at this crucial hour will be in line with the homeland's loftiest interests.

[Signed] San Jose, 10 August 1984 [end recording]

CASTILLO STRESSES NEED FOR DEFENSE PREPAREDNESS

PA110115 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Carlos Manuel Castillo, possible presidential candidate of the National Liberation Party, has referred to Security Minister Angel Edmundo Solano Calderon's statements saying they are ambiguous and do not reflect the country's real situation. Castillo said that the actual truth, and this should surprise no one, is that schemes to destabilize our democracy exist in Costa Rica, adding that this has been known for some time. In his opinion, this is being organized by communist groups that seek to attain their political goals. He said that right-wing groups do not participate in these destabilization plans or else things would take a turn for the worse. Castillo said the government should ascertain when these movements will again try something. The movements are reportedly opposed to our relations with the Sandinist government; however, one must reamain alert, Castillo said. Regarding security matters, he said that the country's defense capacity is not enough to resist any destabilization movements. Castillo Morales spoke last night with a group of professionals and said that the destabilization actions, be they kidnappings, murders, or subversion in rural and urban areas, are mainly due to the Costa Ricans' reluctance to create a military force in the country and to modernize our police corps. Last night Carlos Manuel Castillo said that the state of defenselessness is something which cannot be, since the situation has drastically changed, and that it is necessary to strengthen our police corps and prepare the citizenry for defense.

GOVERNMENT FORWARDING FMLN MESSAGE TO DUARTE

PA111858 Paris AFP in Spanish 1517 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] San Jose, 11 Aug (AFP) -- Two Costa Rican Government emissaries will travel to El Salvador next week to deliver to President Napoleon Duarte another message from the FMLN, it was reported here today. The FMLN message, the contents of which were not disclosed, was delivered last Thursday by opposition leader Ruben Zamora to Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge, who on two previous occasions has served as mediator between the rebels and the Salvadoran Government.

Zamora said this week that the FMLN will continue to seek a dialogue to negotiate a solution for his country's conflict. However, he said that so far Duarte's administration has not replied to any of the previous proposals. The new FMLN message to President Duarte will be taken to San Salvador on Monday by Costa Rican Security Minister Angel Edmundo Solano and Deputy Presidency Minister Manuel Carballo. It was reported that Solano and Carballo will also ask Duarte to release Costa Rican pilot Julio Romero Talavera, who has been imprisoned in El Salvador since 1981 for arms smuggling.

CAMPOS ON NICARAGUAN ACCUSATIONS ON ATTACK

PA110344 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] The Sandinist authorities of Nicaragua have once more accused Costa Rica of lending its territory to promote invasions of that country, Deputy Security Minister Johnny Campos said today. Between Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, according to reports from Nicaragua, anti-Sandinist guerrilla groups perpetrated an attack on Cardenas. This area is located near the border with Nicaragua and is adjacent to Gran Lago in Nicaragua. It seems that the clash between soldiers loyal to the Nicaraguan Government and the insurgents was prolonged and fierce; however, few details are available. As usual, Johnny Campos said, the Nicaraguan Government hastily accused Costa Rica of providing facilities for the guerrilla forces to carry out this attack on the town of Cardenas. According to the Sandinist government, these groups prepared to carry out this attack, which it seems left many casualties from within Costa Rican territory. Campos said that the accusations, are totally unfounded, and will be flatly denied. According to reports received in past days, no strange armed movements have been detected on the northern border [words indistinct]. No guerrilla incursions into Nicaragua have taken place.

EL SALVADOR

LEFTIST LEADERS VIEW DUARTE'S PRESIDENCY

PA120001 Paris AFP in Spanish 1215 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] San Jose, 11 Aug (AFP) -- Two and a half months after Jose Napoleon Duarte became the Salvadoran president, three prominent Salvadoran lefist leaders have issued a frankly negative political and military assessment of the first months of the new Christian Democratic government. Salvador Samayoa, Ruben Zamora, and Mario Aguinada, members of the opposition front's political-diplomatic commission, said here that Napoleon Duarte "has not lifted the state of emergency, does not exercise civilian control over the Armed Forces, and has done nothing to establish a dialogue with the opposition."

"Duarte's government has no prospects; the president seems to believe that the military situation will improve in 6 months, but he is quite wrong."

The May electoral victory that took Duarte to the presidency will give him time to develop his policy, "but this time should be used for dialogue, and not for continued war," they said, adding that, otherwise, he will lose credibility both domestically and with foreign governments and politicians. The FMLN-FDR leaders also noted that in the field of economic reform, the only action taken to date has been the abrogation of the important Decree No 207, which granted small parcels of land to peasants who had none. In the military area, they stressed what they view as "very important developments," although there have been no spectacular actions.

"In the past 6 months, the war has moved to the central part of the country, and a new theater of operations has opened in the western region," where the presence of the guerrillas was almost nonexistent until now. Thus, the war now involves 80 percent of El Salvador's territory.

The opposition leaders stressed that "according to official reports, the Army has suffered approximately 12,000 casualties," out of a total force of 40,000. According to the FMLN-FDR leaders, plans to increase the number of troops to 60,000 have failed, and the Army is holding to "a defensive plan, trying to prevent the concentration of FMLN troops and to disorganize us, but it has been unable to destroy us."

They added that in view of these factors, another phase in the war has now finished, having involved a new antiguerrilla tactic that proved unable to stop the rebels' advance. This situation, then, "could lead to greater U.S. intervention."

Ruben Zamora also stressed the problems confronted by U.S. policy in Central America in recent months. Among other things, they mentioned Honduras' reluctance to continue to train Salvadoran troops on its territory, the failure represented by the mining of Nicaragua's harbors, and the unsuccessful attempts to unify the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary groups.

The Salvadoran left has maintained contacts with Harry Shlaudeman, U.S. roving ambassador for Central America, they said, but they suggested that the U.S. Government "is not seriously interested in a negotiated solution to the Salvadoran crisis."

In conclusion, they referred to the mediation in Central America pursued by the Contadora Group (Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama), stressing the group's decisive contribution to the prevention of war in the region, but also noting its "fragility."

"We see two great weaknesses in the Contadora Group: the fact that it does nothing to get involved in the Salvadoran problem, and the fact that it tends to view the problem in the area as a Central American problem, forgetting the presence of the guest that won't budge, which is the United States."

ARMY ON CHALATENANGO COUNTERINSURGENCY OPERATION

PA102149 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] The Salvadoran Army has caused numerous casualties to the rebel groups that were operating in several towns in the northern part of Chalatenango, where fierce fighting has occurred, according to sources associated with the military sector. La Palma, Tejutepeque, Agua Caliente, and La Reina were the scenes of the counterinsurgent activities that concluded Tuesday.

For over a year these towns were [words indistinct] by the armed groups opposing the government, but, according to the sources, they have now been expelled from these areas.

Members of the 4th Infantry Brigade of El Paraiso and of the Atlacatl Battalion, the Treasury Police, and the National Guard School participated in this military operation. The sources did not provide details on the materiel seized or the number of casualties, except to say that numerous casualties had been inflicted on the guerrillas. However, the official voice of the extreme left has indicated that the Army was unable to penetrate its positions.

Meanwhile, the area of Guazapa Hill has already been abandoned by the Salvadoran military forces despite the existence there of additional guerrilla strongholds, according to the unofficial reports from that part of San Salvador Department. According to an Army spokesman, the counterinsurgency operation concluded 1 week ago with the 1st Infantry Brigade inflicting approximately 27 casualties on the extremists and seizing war materiel, including rifles, machineguns, and explosives.

The sides of Guazapa Hill, which is regarded as the bastion of the rebel groups in the country's central area, has been the scene of many military operations; but, inexplicably, the insurgents have continued operating there. According to a recent (?report) it is not mere protective holes that have been dug there, but underground caves that provide a lot of comfort to their inhabitants. Apparently, not even the bombings by Air Force units have managed to destroy these refuges.

VENCEREMOS BELITTLES ADDITIONAL U.S. MILITARY AID

PA111425 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Puppet Duarte and the High Military Command, wearing broad smiles, have tried to proclaim a victory because Reagan is going to give them an additional $117 million in bullets, bombs, and modern war technology to massacre our people. Duarte and the military men should be ashamed of having mortgaged our homeland and given away our national sovereignty!

Duarte has mortgaged the country in exchange for more weapons, [word indistinct], and war technology. Duarte's immorality has led him to mortgage our country in exchange for weapons to massacre his own people. Reagan's millions are not a gift; it is a large sum which must be repaid in dollars and which Duarte must pay at the expense of our sovereignty and national independence. What kind of victory is this? Victory is achieved on the battlefield! Can they name any time when the puppet Army achieved even one victory over our people? So they will receive an additional $117 million in weapons; so what? Haven't they received $2.4 billion in the past 4 years? Have they achieved anything? Nothing! The millions they will receive will not alter the dictatorship's disastrous military situation. They will not recover the territory they have lost; they will never recover the military initiative. The money will increase by $117 million, but this will not change the critical military situation. What it will guarantee, though, is that corruption will increase. The slogan for the government leaders and the Army will be: Steal as much as possible! The millions of dollars that will be received will only serve to make the Army leaders richer; the mansions and large houses owned by the generals in Miami and all over the United States will be multiplied; they will scramble for the millions, but they will accomplish nothing.

What we can tell Duarte and the High Command is that the Salvadoran people have something that's more valuable than $117 million: the conviction, consciousness, heroism, and experience gained during these years of revolutionary war, which is precisely the key to our victories!

MOTHERS OF PRISONERS DEMAND TO MEET U.S. ENVOY

PA110440 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] The committees of mothers and relatives of political prisoners and missing persons have sent a letter to Thomas Pickering, U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, in which they request an audience on 13 August to discuss the topic of missing persons. The letter from the mothers and relatives of political prisoners indicated that the points to be discussed are the following: an acceptable reply regarding the 5,000 people missing for political reasons, an investigation into the death squads, a stop to the repression and persecution of the committees of mothers and relatives of political prisoners and missing persons, and the release of all political prisoners.

The letter sent to the U.S. ambassador is signed by the Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero Committee of Mothers of Political Prisoners and Missing Persons [Comite de Madres de Presos y Desaparecidos P liticos Monsenor Oscar Arnulfo Romero] and the Marianela Garcia Villa Committee of Relatives of Political Prisoners and Missing Persons [Comite de Familiares de Presos y Desaparecidos Politicos Marianela Garcia Villa].

The letter concludes: In view of the importance of the points to be discussed, we demand that you personally receive us and not intermediaries as has occurred on previous occasions.

GUERRILLAS CONDEMN AIR ATTACK IN CHALATENA GO

PA101410 (Cladestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Attention, Salvadoran people, (?Salvadoran) church, humanitarian organizations, and defenders of human rights, attention National and International Red Cross, attention national and foreign press.

We are repeating the results of a new air raid against the peasant population of Chalatenango: Six dead peasants, among them a pregnant woman and an 8-year-old girl; six seriously injured peasants, among them four children and an 80-year-old woman. The 11 U.S.-made bombs completely destroyed 11 homes, and damaged 8 others. Half a manzana of [word indistinct] was totally destroyed. We are energetically protesting this new crime against our people with the airplanes and bombs sent by that warmongering madman Reagan.

We ask humanitarian organizations and the defenders of human rights to reject this new crime against the civilian peasant population. We ask our people to double their efforts of protection in [word indistinct], construct shelters, houses, and trenches in every canton, in evey path, and in the agricultural production areas.

We are also reporting that on 3 August, two A-37 airplanes, and a Push-and-Pull light plane bombed the (El Carton), Barrancon, and El Refugio Cantons in our Chalatenango Department.

The bombs dropped by the criminal pilots, destroyed the homes and crops of the civilian population. This criminal bombing of the civilian population [words indistinct] Somozis dictatorship because of the most recent defeats the puppet Army has suffered in the heroic Chalatenango Department. We demand that the bombings be stopped. We demand that the bombing of the civilian population be stopped.

REPORTAGE ON GUERRILLA ACTIONS, CLASHES

FMLN Claims Victory

PA101607 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Our guerrilla army continues to inflict serious blows on the defensive structures of the puppet dictatorship. On Tuesday, 7 August, our guerrilla forces attacked a concentration of enemy forces on the Northern Trunk Highway near El Jardin Canton in Chalatenango Department. As a result of this surprise attack, the enemy suffered 15 casualties. There was confusion in the ranks of the puppet Army. The puppet Army staff, with Colonel Onecifero Blandon at its head, continues with its streak of failures As a result of the latest clashes in Chalatenango, the surrendering Army suffered 46 casualties.

Long live the revolutionary armed forces of the FMLN!
Long live the workers' heroic struggle. Let us defeat Duarte's submissiveness.

Kills 1, Wounds 3 in Usulutan

PA111631 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Attention, Salvadoran people. Here are more reports from the war fronts, this time from the Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front. At 0940 on Friday, 10 August, Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade members harassed positions occupied by the cavalry battalion near San Juan farm on the Coastal Highway in Usulutan Department. At the same time, guerrill members shot down a crop-dusting plane which was ready to spray cotton fields on San Juan farm. The cavalry battalion forces appeared at noon and were attacked by our forces These government forces, commanded by out-of-place Colonel Roberto Rodriguez Murcia, had to flee at once. These forces were dispersed by one of our brigades and a patrol. [words indistinct]. The clash lasted until 1300. Our forces in Usulutan report that we have inflicted four casualties on the enemy forces, including one dead and three wounded. A police dog, trained by U.S. advisers, was also killed.

Forward guerrilla combatants of the FMLN! Let us intensify the attrition on the puppet Army troops! Long live the workers' heroic struggle! Let us defeat Duarte's capitulation!

1,358 Army Casualties

PA111817 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Attention, Salvadoran people. Farabundo Marti's patriotic arms continue to weaken the puppet Army troops. In less than 2 months of continual clashes throughout the national territory, our revolutionary units have inflicted 1,358 casualties on the enemy, including dead and wounded. We have been carrying out guerrilla operations at the time and place of our choosing. We have extended our revolutionary activities to new areas, to where the enemy Army has continued to oppress our working people.

The FMLN guerrillas' rifles are firing in more and more areas considered vital for exploiters and the enemy Army. This figure of 1,358 represents the number of casualties suffered by an Army [words indistinct] support of the working people. Salvadoran people, you can wield the arms of sovereignty and national independence. We are more numerous; we have increased our combat effectiveness; and we are defeating the troops trained by the U.S. invaders.

Eastern Front Actions

PA112226 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Attention, attention! Here is information on our revolutionary actions from the Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front:

Today, 10 August, Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade [BRAZ[troops clashed with members of the Cazadores Battalion near San Bartolo and El Maguey, in Morazan Department. The fighting began at 2100 and lasted 2 hours. Our forces inflicted three casualties on the puppet Army, one dead and two wounded, in this clash. Our guerrilla rifles continue to fire on the Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front. Attention, Salvadoran people, we now have information from Usulutan Department:

Today, Friday, 10 August, other BRAZ troops attacked members of the cavalry Battalion on the coastal highway. BRAZ snipers attacked the enemy troops near [words indistinct], inflicting two casualties, one dead and one wounded on the Cavalry Battalion. Weapons for combat, weapons for victory!

Here are more reports from the Francisco Sanchez Eastern front: On Thursday, 9 August, FNLN combatants ambushed troops belonging to the (Izcatlan) Battalion in northern San Miguel Department. Reports from that area disclose that our guerrillas inflicted several casualties on this Cazadores [as heard] Battalion. These clashes took place between Carolina and the Torola River. We greet the FMLN's veteran fighters, who continue to wear down the puppet Army's Yankee-trained troops.

Ambushes National Guard

PA112153 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] We have reports from San Vicente Department that indicate that at 0730 on 8 August, FMLN units ambushed the dictatorship's forces just outside San Sebastian, near Santo Domingo. The clash with the enemy took place, we repeat, outside of San Sebastian, and involved 35 of the National Guard's genocides, who suffered 10 casualties, both dead and wounded. Our effort to wear down the dictatorship's units continues. [passage indistinct] This report from the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front was provided by Commander Camilo.

GUATEMALA

MINISTER ANDRADE REASSERTS POSITION ON BELIZE

PA120057 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1724 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Guatemala, 11 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- Guatemalan Foreign Relations, Minister Fernando Andrade told the local press today that the National Constituent Assembly does not have the authority to recognize the sovereignty of Belize, which Guatemala claims as its territory.

In a statement to the daily PRENSA LIBRE, published in Guatemala City, Andrade said that this power resides solely in the executive branch, and that General Oscar Mejia Victores' government is committed to its decision not to recognize Belize as an independent state. Andrade stressed that the assembly that was installed on 1 August can establish legal points on the Belize situation but cannot recognize the sovereignty of that territory. Jorge Carpio Nicolle, presidential candidate for the Union of the National Center (UCN), said in Washington this week that he hopes that the new Constitution will not limit relations with Belize, a statement that has unleashed a series of protests in Guatemala.

MEJIA VICTORES SEES DEFEAT FOR GUERRILLAS

PA130220 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0024 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Guatemala City, 12 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- Guatemala's guerilla groups have attempted to renew their armed struggle in recent days, Guatemalan Head of State Oscar Mejia Victores said today. In a brief interview granted to a local radio station in eastern Guatemala's Chiquimula Department, where Mejia is conducting a "working tour," the leader predicted that "subversion will be defeated."

"The subversive groups have attempted to renew their armed struggle, but since we already know who we are up against, they will be defeated both here and anywhere else where they might make an appearance," the general said.

Gen Mejia was referring to clashes that have taken place this week in western areas of the country, in which at least 30 people, both soldiers and guerrillas, have been killed. Guerrillas told the local press yesterday that they had inflicted 49 casualties on the Army in the first 6 days of August. For its part, the Army reported that 24 guerrillas and 5 soldiers were killed in the clashes. A bulletin issued by the Armed Forces today says that 14 of the fallen guerrillas have been identified, including several commanders of the Revolutionary Organization of the People in Arms, ORPA, which is one of the four guerrilla groups currently active in Guatemala. The report adds that several of the dead guerrillas "received training" in Cuba in recent years.

Gen Oscar Mejia Victores' government has accused Cuba and Nicaragua of supporting the Guatemalan guerillas. Mejia Victores repeated today that the guerillas are crossing the border into Mexico after their clashes with the Army and that they launch incursions from there into Guatemala. According to Army statistics, the clashes between the Army and guerillas produced 720 deaths in 1983.

ARMY CONTINUES OPERATION NEAR MEXICAN BORDER

PA110414 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 10 Aug 84 p 4

[Report by Edgar Octavio Giron Castillo]

[Excerpts] Coatepeque -- At least four guerrillas were reportedly captured by government security forces who until yesterday continued the antiguerrilla operations which began last Tuesday at approximately 0400. By yesterday afternoon the military operation has covered the entire San Marcos coast and areas near the Mexican border. Members of the Armed Forces, hundreds of Civil Defense patrolmen, members of the National Police and Treasury Police are combing the mountainous sector between San Pablo and Malacatan.

The heaviest military activity took place all day Tuesday and Wednesday, but decreased yesterday. No casualties were reported on either side. The disconcerted guerrilla bands are divided into small groups, apparently covering the withdrawal of their companeros who are desperately trying to reach the Mexican border. According to the security forces, there can be a clash at any time between the Army and the largest guerrilla groups who are hiding in the mountains and waiting for an opportunity to flee to the Mexican border.

ARMY TROOPS SEIZE WAR MATERIEL FROM REBELS

PA102137 Guatemala City Radio Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Army troops confiscated weapons and other war materiel from subversive groups following the latest clashes in San Pablo, San Marcos Department, in which over 20 persons, mostly guerrillas, were killed, including some commanders of the Organization of the People in Arms, ORPA. The government forces also confiscated several sticks of dynamite, grenades, powder bags, barbed wire, radios, and other articles left behind by the rebels in the battlefield and in nearby guerrilla camps.

URNG REPORTS 49 ARMY CASUALTIES IN AUGUST

PA112232 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1731 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Guatemala City, 11 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- Guatemala's guerrillas reported today that they inflicted 49 casualties, both dead and wounded, on the Army in the first 6 days of August. The Guatamelan National Revolutionary Unity, URNG, which includes the four largest rebel groups that operate in the country, provided details of its latest actions. According to the URNG message for the press, the organization's forces staged two ambushes, held two clashes with military patrols, and took an unspecified village. On Tuesday, there was a strong clash between the guerrillas and Army troops in San Pablo, in the western Department of San Marcos, after the guerrillas tried to take this village. The Guatamalan Army has reported that 20 guerrillas and 6 soldiers were killed in the clash, but local press sources have said that the number of casualties suffered by both sides was higher. In addition, the URNG note said that members of the Poor People's Guerrilla Army, EGP, attacked a military patrol in Huehuetenango Department, on the Mexican border, on 6 August. A Guatemalan Army bulletin reported today that two guerrillas were killed in a clash in that department, but no Army casualties were mentioned.

HONDURAS

FOREIGN SECRETARIAT REJECTS NICARAGUAN CHARGES

PA112251 Rome IPS in Spanish 2202 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 11 Aug (IPS) -- Today the Honduran Government rejected a protest from Nicaragua over a naval incident that took place on 8 August in the Gulf of Fonseca, on the Pacific coast. Acting Foreign Secretary Arnulfo Pineda sent a note to Nora Astorga, his Nicaraguan counterpart, contradicting that country's report on the incident.

Initially Nicaragua protested that a Piranha speedboat staged an attack with machinegun fire and later fled to Honduran territory, leaving a wounded Sandinist soldier behind.

The Gulf of Fonseca, sovereignty of which is shared by El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua, has been the scene of frequent armed incidents between the latter in recent months. The Honduran note claims that a Nicaraguan patrol boat staged a machinegun attack on two boats belonging to Honduras' Piranha squadron at 0613 (1213 GMT) while they were on a routine patrol mission in Honduran territorial waters in the Gulf of Fonseca.

"As is natural under such circumstances, the Honduran patrol boats were forced to repel the attack, making use of their legitimate right to self-defense," the note read.

The Honduran Government rejected Nicaragua's charge that its territory is being used as a refuge and a base for attacks on that Central American country. Despite the relative improvement observed in recent months, relations between Honduras and Nicaragua remain tense and both governments accuse one another of promoting acts of aggression.

U.S. AIRFIELDS CAUSING CONFLICTS WITH FARMWORKERS

WA130700 Rome IPS in English 9 Aug 84

[By Manuel Torres]

[Text] Tegucigalpa, Aug. 9 (IPS) -- Honduras' two main farm workers' unions have taken up the cause of peasant farmers who are demanding compensation for the expropriation of their land for the construction of U.S. military airfields. About 100 families are demanding that the Honduran Armed Forces pay them for 2200 acres of land confiscated for the military landing strip in Aguacate, in the Olancho area bordering Nicaragua. Because of its strategic location, the Aguacate airfield is one of the most important of the installations built by the U.S. military in Honduras since 1982. All told, Honduras and the United States have spent $100 million on various airfields, radar stations and other installations.

The Nicaraguan Government has charged that the Aguacate strip is used as a logistic base for the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), the Honduras-based rebels fighting to overthrow Nicaragua's sandinist leaders. Honduras refects that accusation, terming it part of an international slander campaign against the Honduran government, which it says is financed by Cuba and the Soviet Union. But aside from that controversy, the Honduran peasant farm workers who live in the Aguagate region are demanding payment of more than $500,000 to compensate them for land that was their main source of livelihood.

Some of the farm workers say their homes were destroyed to build the airstrip and that they lost grain crops they had already planted. According to Marcial Caballero, secretary of the National Union of Peasants (UNC), "the gringos with their machines destroyed all the basic grain crops and the farm workers' shacks." The Aguate airfield was built in 1982, and the displaced workers have received no payment for the land, and have not been relocated by the Honduran Agrarian Institute (INA).

Caballero added that the conflict in Aguacate is not the only one of its kind in Honduras, and that farm workers have presented claims for compensation in most of the places where the U.S. military built landing strips. INA director Ubodoro Arriaga agrees that the government must take responsibility for the problem, and is calling on the United States to provide economic assistance to the workers affected.

The Reagan administration should provide that aid, he said, "particularly since the White House is interested in establishing a democratic system and domestic security in Honduras." The official noted that the former landowners in Aguacate left their land peacefully and should be compensated soon, since "those people have to eat every day."

INA leaders charge that the farm workers have been treated with disdain by officials of President Roberto Suazo Cordova's government. Their treatment, Caballero said, "contrasts with the attention given Puerto Rican millionaire Temisthocles Ramirez, who is demanding more than $6 million for land now occupied by the training center for Salvadoran and Hondurans soldiers in Puerto Castilla." The Honduran Government formed a high-level commission to study the Ramirez claim. The U.S. troops in Honduras are based at Palmerola, in the central Province of Comayagua. The U.S. military has also built airstrips at Jamastran, San Lorenzo, Cucyagua, La Ceiba, San Pedro Sula and Gracias a Dios.

NICARAGUA

DANIEL ORTEGA ON U.S. AGGRESSION, DEFENSE

PA121620 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2347 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega on the "Face the People" program, held in Bluefields following inauguration of the Sandino Hospital -- live]

[Excerpts] [Daniel Ortega] Today we inaugurated the Sandino Hospital in this city of Bluefields. Commander Carrion explained this morning what the construction of this hospital means. The cost of this hospital is four or five times higher than that of a similar hospital in the country's Pacific area. The cost has been higher because construction materials are not at hand in this region and had to be brought from far away. All this has raised the cost of this hospital's construction. We have built this hospital to serve the people of Bluefields. [applause]

We want to build. We don't want to wage war. We don't want to face continued aggression. But as long as there is aggression, we will have to defend ourselves. On the one hand we are making efforts to go on building, and on the other we have to defend ourselves from aggression. We defend ourselves from aggression so we can keep building schools and hospitals; so we can face problems and solve them. We really want peace. We don't want war. But, unfortunately, this problem cannot be solved through our will alone.

There is also a powerful government, the U.S. Government. While we are making efforts for peace -- because peace is desired not only by Nicaragua but by all Central American peoples -- through a direct dialogue with the United States and the Contadora Group, what is the United States doing? At this moment the United States has a fleet surrounding Central American countries, particularly Nicaragua and El Salvador. These vessels will stay here for several months on patrol and surveillance duty. There are also mother ships from which Piranha-type boats plant mines and attack our ports.

Now a war fleet has been added to the vessels from Virginia and Florida, including the warship Iowa, the destroyer Oregon, the frigate [word indistinct] and other vessels, all of which carry more than 2,000 U.S. Marines. These vessels are really of no help to the peace efforts in Central America because, while we hold a dialogue with the United States and with the Contadora Group, the United States increases its military presence in the region.

This is a serious threat, because this means that the United States could very well invade Nicaragua and El Salvador. This also encourages the activities of the mercenary forces that the United States has in Honduras. These forces have been launching attacks with their Piranha-type boats in the Potosi area in recent days. It is important that the Bluefields residents express their desire for peace and their determination to defend this desire for peace. The people of Bluefields must be ready to defend the country against any type of aggression and intervention, including one by the United States.

E. CARDENAL: PRIESTS WILL NOT RESIGN POSITIONS

PA121916 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1300 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Father Ernesto Cardenal has reiterated: We revolutionary priests will continue to work with and for the people. Father Cardenal, who is the culture minister, spoke in Matagalpa yesterday. This was Father Cardenal's response to an ultimatum by the Vatican which set a deadline, 31 Aug, for all priests occupying positions in the revolutionary government to resign. Let's listen to Father Cardenal:

[Begin Cardenal recording] Yesterday, the Vatican press office said that those priests occupying public posts in Nicaragua have until 31 August to resign their positions. We are willing to accept whatever punishment the Vatican establishes for us. We will not stop serving the revolution in the positions in which the revolution has placed us. Curiously, the Nicaraguan bishops want to separate the priests from the revolution, and at the same time; they demand rapprochement with Somozists. [end recording]

WHEELOCK LEAVES FOR FAO MEETING IN ARGENTINA

PA121847 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1300 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Jaime Wheelock Roman, minister for agricultural development and agrarian reform, left for Buenos Aires yesterday to participate in the 10th FAO conference for Latin America and the Caribbean beginning tomorrow, Monday. During the conference, Nicaragua will present a (?report) on the food situation and aggression against producers in the country's northern area. Wheelock has said that he will negotiate agreements with some area countries for the purchase of vehicles for small and medium-sized producers. Commander Wheelock is being accompanied by International Reconstruction Fund, FIR, Minister Pedro Blandon and Deputy Agrarian Reform Minister Eduardo Holman.

D. ORTEGA ON ATTACKS, LA PRENSA'S ELECTORAL STAND

PA101520 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] We are facing a new offensive launched by the U.S. mercenary forces, Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction said while commenting on the recent attacks launched with Piranha boats in the sector of El Maranonal, northwest of Potosi in Chinandega.

[Begin Ortega recording, in progress] . . . facing a new offensive by these mercenary forces from the United States. After being defeated in recent months, they have reorganized and are now launching a new offensive using Piranha boats.

Our situation is characterized by permanent aggression. What does this mean? It means that there is a war zone based in Honduras, where task force contingents continuously launch operations aimed against the Nicaraguan people. Our people foil their plans, but they regroup and continue their offensives. [end recording]

The FSLN presidential candidate later exhorted the newspaper LA PRENSA to assume a responsible stance on the electoral process, as it has been advocating abstentionism.

[Begin Ortega recording] I think that the newspaper LA PRENSA must responsibly approach the opportunity given in this country for the existence of political pluralism, given the fact that LA PRENSA can communicate with certain Nicaraguan sectors. It seems to us that the newspaper LA PRENSA is not acting patriotically when it engages in this kind of behavior. On the one hand it is trying to legitimize the registration process -- and one can sense this concerted effort on their part -- while on the other hand it advocates abstentionism. This is what the paper is advocating. I read about it in an editorial they published yesterday, I think. We feel that this goes against the Nicaraguan nation's efforts. I am not referring to the legal aspect in the sense that it violates the laws, but I am referring to the nation's current effort. The (?gentlemen) of the newspaper LA PRENSA get upset when we respond to their stands if these stands are not constructive. They do not want us to respond to their stances the way we do when these stances are not constructive. But whenever we refer to the newspaper LA PRENSA we do so because they have taken the initiative to defame and slander, and to begin using destructive elements that in no way help strengthen Nicaraguan unity.

On the contrary, what they do is extend discord and help create conditions for U.S. aggression. Why? Because this could later be used as a pretext by the U.S. President, who might say that here in Nicaragua we persecute LA PRENSA and that therefore Nicaragua must be invaded. In the end this is what Mr Reagan wants.

We, therefore, want to make a serious and responsible appeal to the newspaper LA PRENSA because -- while it refers to the disrespect with which we refer to certain candidates, it talks about the lack of seriousness, and it refers to the aggressive way in which we talk -- it fails to realize that it is simply generating responses. If they enter a given terrain to attack us politically, we have the obligation to defend ourselves in that terrain.

We are citizens too and we have both the duty and the obligation to defend ourselves in that terrain. In other words, they are the ones setting the tone for the level of confrontation. Either we engage in constructive dialogue -- which is what the revolution has always wanted -- a constructive ideological and political confrontation within the framework of which both we and they can define our respective political and ideological stands constructively, or we engage in a destructive confrontation, which helps neither LA PRENSA, nor the national unity, but instead contributes to the U.S. policy marked by aggression and intervention. [end recording]

BORGE ON TALKS WITH POLITICAL OPPOSITION

PA101548 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] The political parties that are legally registered at the Supreme Electoral Council [CSE] have the broadest freedoms to carry out their campaign activities, Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge Martinez, minister of the interior, has explained.

In a statement for our newscast, the minister explained that the mass organizations and people in general must respect the electoral propaganda of each of the parties participating in the 4 November election. Commenting on the talks held a few days ago with the groups that comprise the Sacasa Coordinating Board, Commander Borge stressed that at these talks they had discussed the juridical situation of the Social Christians, the Social Democrats, and the members of the Constitutionalist Liberal Party, who did not register during the period established by the CSE. Borge hinted at the fact that these groups are aware that their abstentionism creates the appropriate framework for the Reagan administration to intervene directly in Nicaragua. He added that, at the Coordinating Board's request, the CSE might open a new registration period so that these parties can participate in the November elections.

FSLN NOMINATES NONMEMBER AS CANDIDATE

PA111545 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Dr Humberto Solis Barker, FSLN candidate to the national assembly, said yesterday: For the first time in the history of Nicaragua there is a political party with a national, rather than sectarian, outlook. This has both surprised and satisfied me. Dr Solis, who is a member of the country's Christian movement and not a member of any party, including the FSLN, is an example of how Nicaraguan Christians participate in the revolution and continue to support the revolution's achievements.

[Begin Solis recording] This [nomination] was really a surprise because I don't belong to the FSLN or any other party. The FSLN is trying to encompass all sectors of the country's national life rather than limit its influence to a party organization. I was chosen because the FSLN considers me representative of the Christian and professional sectors. I now have hope that the FSLN will remain loyal to its historic plan for the benefit of the poor. I am convinced that, for the first time in the history of Nicaragua, we will have truly free, fair elections. [end recording]

EDITORIAL QUESTIONS CDN-COSEP PLATFORM

PA11 933 Mangua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 10 Aug 84 pp 1, 8

[Editorial: "Reagan, the Right Wing, and 'The Original Platform'"]

[Text] The rightist groups are constantly repeating the old story (always mentioned by Reagan) that the FSLN "broke away from the revolution's original platform."

Now that the so-called Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board [CDN] has undergone the acid test to legitimize its belligerance with the people's support, one can clearly see that they were the ones who really broke away from their original platform, and nothing demonstrates this better than the programs which they are offering to the Nicaraguan people should they gain access to power.

When the revolution triumphed, and even before that victory, all those who proclaimed themselves opponents of the revolution were making promises which are different from the banners they are brandishing now. They offered "radical changes in the structures." This phrase is no longer mentioned, except when they refer to the structures of the revolutionary government, curiously referring to the structures of the past.

They used to ask for compulsory military service, with the idea that by incorporating the people into the Somozist guard in large numbers they could change its repressive nature. Now they oppose this type of service and think differently. They favor a professional army, that is, exactly what existed before, disregarding any possibility for infiltration because they know that it will never be possible for a young man serving in the EPS [Sandinist People's Army] to become a counterrevolutionary.

The Christian Social Party members were always talking about their community-type society, while the Nicaraguan Workers Federation, CTN, and the Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions, CUS, talked about a revolutionary government with broad labor guarantees and the workers' participation in the administration. But have these gentleman read what the Higher Council of Private Enterprise, COSEP, proposes as the future government for the CDN?

The December 1983 document and the paid advertisements that COSEP publishes in LA PRENSA express a desire to reestablish a liberal-capitalist regime in Nicaragua. Since they have tried to participate in the elections as an alliance, it would be good to know what they have agreed on. Will they rule with COSEP ideas? Or will they use Social Christian ones? And what will be the role of the self-styled labor leaders in this alliance? It would be good for them to explain these tremendous contradictions to the Nicaraguan people or to tell them clearly, once and for all, that they have never thought of any form of government, that all they want to do is wipe out the revolution.

What kind of future government will those who might vote for the CDN be choosing? Will they be voting for that favored by COSEP or what? On 19 July, and even a few months later, they were still talking about revolution and "constructive criticism." Now they have all favored structures similar to those of the past in the December document and in their electoral efforts which include the COSEP. They favor an unspecified government platform which we already know would be established by those who truly hold power. In the case of the CDN this means those who have enough resources and the patronage of imperialism, in other words, COSEP.

Do you think that the former manager of the Coca Cola Company or the former owner of Grasca [expansion unknown] have ever thought about community living or participation of workers in the administration? Does [COSEP leader Enrique] Bolanos Geyer think about it perhaps? Each party must fight for its historical profile, and each class must take sides in the defense of its interests.

The cocktail called Sacasa Coordinating Board has served only to depersonalize certain parties and to project abroad the image that the U.S. Government needs for its aggression. Truthfully speaking, the only one who has never broken away from his original platform is Reagan.

CDN DOCUMENT OUTLINES STAND ON ELECTIONS

PA111440 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 9 Aug 84 pp 1, 12

[Text] The Democratic Coordinating Board, CDN, issued a document this morning outlining its position regarding the national situation and reaffirming its willingness for dialogue in order to participate in the upcoming elections. The document states:

The CDN alliance, together with our people, reaffirms its interest in participating in truly free elections that will lead the country to permanent peace.

The Nicaraguan people and their democratic organizations have continually demanded these free elections. Our alliance has repeatedly voiced its demands and interest in a serious and responsible national dialogue.

Since the previous dictatorship was ousted, CDN organizations and members have attempted to establish and have in fact held talks with the FSLN on several occasions we have reached agreements, but the governing party has violated them. In recent talks between the FSLN and several parties, the FSLN conditioned the guarantees demanded by the parties. For various reasons, the procedures were considered unacceptable, and the talks were suspended. Despite this situation, we now insist on a national dialogue which could be carried out in phases, with guarantees for both sides.

Our decision not to register candidates was due to the government's silence in response to our 24 December 1983 proposal, "A Step Toward Democracy: Free Elections"; the lack of electoral guarantees; the repressive policy used against popular demonstrations in Matagalpa and Chinandega; the strong censorship of LA PRENSA, which prevented its circulation on 6 August; and the political persecution of the people expressing support for democratic demands, etc. When we decided not to register, we did so knowing the legal and political risks, and we stated that we preferred to live morally, even if we were legally eliminated. The people's desire for liberty and democracy do not die by decree.

The CDN alliance, with a patriotic attitude, has demonstrated great flexibility. A) We have participated in the debates on the electoral law and its reforms at the State Council, despite the large and arbitrary disparity at this legislative body; B) We have carried out civic activities within the established period for the electoral process, despite the numerous obstacles imposed on us; C) We have nominated candidates, even though when we did so we still did not have the necessary guarantees for a free electoral process; D) At the appropriate time we urged all citizens to register, even though our proposals to give credibility to this registration were not accepted; E) We agreed to have elections for president, vice president, and national assembly deputies even though in our December 1983 document we proposed the election of a constituent assembly which in turn would elect a government junta, in accordance with the government program and the constitution; F) We have shown our interest in registering by repeatedly proposing new registration periods for candidates representing parties or alliances in order to give the government party reasonable time to reply to the democratic proposal, enabling the registration of our candidates; and G) Although we have not registered, we maintain our political interest and demand a free electoral process.

The lack of guarantees is a problem not only for the people, but also for the political leadership of Marxist-Leninist parties such as the Marxist-Leninist Peoples Action Movement, MAP, the Nicaraguan Socialist Party, and the Communist Party of Nicaragua and FSLN allies such as the Popular Social Christian Party, PPSC. We can say without doubt that the FSLN has all the guarantees, while the other parties face all kinds of disadvantages, worsened by repression and the lack of resources to compete on more equal terms.

The political leadership of these parties made demands in their documents of 24 and 27 July, but received no reasonable response from the FSLN.

The FSLN has expressed contradictory opinions in the face of our decision not to register: A) On the one hand, Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge summoned CDN leaders on Tuesday, 7 August, to tell them that by not registering their candidates the democratic parties would lose their rights: They would lose their offices, vehicles, the use of their name and emblem and would not be able to conduct any political activity or propaganda. When reminded of what the law states, he said: "The revolution is above and beyond the law." This has often been repeated by members of the FSLN leadership. B) Meanwhile, according to a local newspaper of 8 August, junta member Sergio Ramirez Mercado said that the CDN is now banned from the elections because it did not register candidates. He added that, according to the law, CDN groups can hold meetings and make statements like any other social group, but they will not be allowed to issue calls to the people urging them not to vote or make statements about elections they are not participating in.

Once more demonstrating its willingness for a civic solution leading us to peace, the CDN yesterday appointed a commission to prepare the phases and bases of a possible and necessary national dialogue.

Managua; Thursday, 9 August 1984
Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board

PSN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE EXPLAINS PROGRAM

PA101739 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Without spending a penny, Nicaraguan Socialist Party [PSN] presidential candidate Domingo Sanchez Salgado, also known as Chaguitillo, last night addressed the Nicaraguan people in his colorful language, on the "Direct Line" program. From 1900 to 2000, Chaguitillo and his running mate, Adolfo Evertz, the PSN's vice presidential candidate, answered the questions posed by both the listeners of this popular program and those present during the program. Concerning his party's program, Sanchez Salgado said:

[Begin Sanchez Salgado recording] Our party -- and this is already known by a large number of people -- has a long-term program, a goal. Our goal is the contruction of socialism in Nicaragua. However, we also have a short-term program calling for democratization because we know that in order to reach socialism, we must first democratize Nicaragua, and this is why our battle cry is: Election, in order to democratize the revolution.

Our electoral program consists of five points involving the defense of our country's sovereignty. We will fight to bolster the rational economy and defend the people's economy and our social achievements. We will fight for a systematic and suitable development of the people's democracy. We will fight to improve and to eliminate bureaucracy from the state's administrative apparatus and to bolster our peaceful foreign policy, which advocates independence and nonalignment. We will also fight to develop and expand our people's unity, our democratic and revolutionary unity, as the fundamental basis for achieving our fatherland's total liberation so our country can remain sovereign, enjoying the sovereignty we achieved on 19 July 1979. [end recording]

ARMANDO HART VISITS PANAMA'S DEFENSE HEADQUARTERS

Fl111352 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Cuban Culture Minister Armando Hart has visited the General Staff of the Panamanian National Defense Forces, in the city of Panama. Present at the meeting was General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Panamanian National Defense Forces, and other top officers of this organization.

In his conversation with the Panamanian military leaders, Armando Hart stressed the historical and political importance of the development of the Panamanian armed forces under General Omar Torrijos. Hart also mentioned the international standing of the personality of Torrijos and his importance in the defense of the sovereignty of the Panamanian people and the Panama Canal.

The Cuban minister also stressed the importance of strengthening cultural and historical relations between the two peoples as a means of reinforcing the unity of the two nations and that of Latin America and the Caribbean in confronting common problems.

General Noriega expressed pleasure at the Cuban minister of culture's visit to Panama and the activities carried out there by the Cuban delegation headed by Hart.

Concludes 4-Day Visit

PA121930 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Cuban Culture Minister Armando Hart Davalos has concluded an official 4-day visit to Panama, where he was invited by that country's government. At the end of his visit, Hart Davalos and Diogenes Cedeno Cenci, director of the Panamanian National Culture Institute, signed a document reaffirming the ties of friendship between our peoples and governments.

During his visit to Panama, Hart Davalos met with President Jorge Illueca, General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Defense Forces, Foreign Minister Oyden Ortega, and several other high-ranking Panamanian Government officials.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH ARGENTINA

FL101102 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Cuba and Argentina have signed a scientific and technical cooperation agreement as a result of the visit to Buenos Aires by a Cuban delegation headed by Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation. Present at the signing ceremony were the chief of the Cuban delegation, Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo, and other officials of the two governments. The agreement is the first of its kind to be signed by the two nations in the history of their bilateral relations. As part of the negotiations conducted over the past few days, the two sides will also sign a trade agreement in which the basic accords for the creation of a joint cooperation committee will be finalized.

ENVOY MEETS NEW ECUADORAN FOREIGN MINISTER

FL101249 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1106 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Jose Ramon Fernandez, chief of the Cuban delegation to the Ecuadoran presidential inauguration ceremony met yesterday in Quito with Edgar Teran, who will hold the post of minister of foreign relations under President Febres Cordero.

RELATIONS WITH ECUADOR BEING NORMALIZED

FL111456 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Ecuadoran Ambassador to Cuba Eduardo Santos Alvite has told Radio Reloj that relations between Cuba and Ecuador are being normalized and have already made possible the signing of an important trade agreement. The Ecuadoran diplomat added that these relations will strengthen even more the traditional cultural ties between the two nations and will open new prospects in other fields such as the scientific and technological fields.

With regard to the Ecuadoran internal situation, Ecuadoran Ambassador Eduardo Santos said that the elections and the truimph of constitutional President Leon Febres Cordero are proof of the consolidation of the democratic process in Ecuador. The Ecuadoran ambassador also mentioned the work of such patriots as Bolivar, Marti, Juarez, and Montalvo, who fought for the freedom of our America.

FEBRES CORDERO INAUGURAL SPEECH REPORTED

PA110446 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] New Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero asserted in his speech at the National Congress that he has received a troubled country whose critical economic situation he will try to solve, based on a social market economy. Febres Cordero asserted to the heads of state of Argentina, Colombia, Venezuela, and Bolivia, and delegations from 72 other countries and 30 international organizations that he will firmly seek to safeguard peace, a full compliance with international laws, the right to international relations, and the respect of other states' sovereignty and integrity.

The 75th Ecuadoran president said that he will faithfully abide by the principles which reject territorial conquests by force and advocate a peaceful solution of to controversies, non-intervention in other states' affairs, and states' juridical equility, which represents the fundamental basis for a peaceful and stable coexistence between peoples. Febres Cordero asserted that he advocates an integral policy that safeguards human rights and added that he is willing to struggle against all forms of terrorism.

Likewise, outgoing Ecuadoran President Osvaldo Hurtado said that he was handing over to the new government a country which has started a true economic recovery. He rejected the passive attitude of developed capitalist nations, mainly the United States, regarding higher interest rates which have provoked an increase in Latin American countries' external debt.

LEADERS IN QUITO CONGRATULATE CONTADORA GROUP

PA120246 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] The leaders of eight of this continent's countries sent a message to the Contadora Group congratulating it on the recommendations that it submitted to the Central American foreign ministers to bring peace to the region. The note was drafted in the course of an informal breakfast meeting held in Quito's Hotel Colon, which was attended by the presidents of Argentina, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, and Bolivia; a representative of the Nicaraguan Government junta; and the vice presidents of Panama and the United States.

In regard to the possible agreements on resolving the Central American conflict, Sergio Ramirez Mercado said that the Sandinist Government is willing to sign a document as soon as it is drafted, because Nicaragua is one of the countries that is most interested in achieving peace in the area.

VECINO ALEGRET IN MEXICO, COMMENTS ON DEFENSE

FL101944 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1622 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Mexico City, 10 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- Cuban Minister of Higher Education Fernando Vecino Alegret has said that after 25 years of being under U.S. threat, Cuba is ready to repel U.S. attacks in defense of the revolution. He added that although Cuba was not a bellicose nation, it was ready and had prepared its people to defend their nation by their own means, without compromising anyone, because it did not want to become another Hiroshima or Grenada, with millions of deaths.

Vecino Alegret reiterated that his government was ready to negotiate peace with the United States, and added that if the Reagan administration tries to conduct any type of action against Cuba, the American people will themselves rise up against this effort.

The Cuban leader said he supported, without restrictions, the Contadora Group's position, because he wanted peace in Central America to become a reality and eliminate the differences which exist in this region.

Vecino Alegret called for respect for the Nicaraguan people's dignity, and said that peace in the area was dependent on the United States because it was this country which was promoting the aggressions. He said, on ending, that Cuba does not reject the possibility of opening its doors to those who wish to return to Cuba, adding that the United States should receive those Cubans who wish to reunite themselves with their families who live in the United States.

PREPARATION FOR EVENTUAL U.S. INVASION REPORTED

PA111352 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0038 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Report by Marisol Marin]

[Text] Havana, 10 Aug (EFE) -- After being in a virtual state of war with the United States for 25 years, Cuba seems to be preparing for even worse times if Ronald Reagan is reelected President of the United States.

Cuban press and television have given ample coverage lately to various combat readiness military exericses being carried out by thousands of Cubans throughout the country. The latest exercises, in the eastern region of the country, were presided over by several Communist Party leaders and Revolutionary Armed Forces Minister General Raul Castro.

Reports which could not be officially confirmed said that Fidel Castro himself warned during an internal party meeting that a U.S. attack could occur before year-end.

The entire country was recently divided into "defense zones," which are units smaller than municipalities, "to be activated during war time." GRANMA, the official spokesman of the Communist Party, described them as "decisive links" that must ensure defense, security, and internal order and "wage, if necessary, the people's war."

In addition, the civil defense's general staff announced that 5 million flyers would be printed within the next few months, "outlining the norms of conduct to be followed during the first moments of an invasion." The printed instructions will detail how to resist a surprise air raid against urban and industrial centers -- basically against Havana -- and how to evacuate within a short time.

The instructions will be read and discussed between October and December in hundreds of meetings convoked by the Central Organization of Cuban Workers, (CTC), the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution (CDR), and the other mass organizations operating in the country.

Even though Western observers have asserted their skepticism regarding an eventual U.S. invasion, Cuban officials have never rejected the possibility and periodically review and ascertain the efficiency of their defensive power.

Cuba currently has one of the best equipped and trained armies in Latin America; it also has more than 1,200,000 organized and armed militia members.

The press and television have been noting these figures, while the television screen shows scenes of training and combat, air raid alarms, evacuation to refuge centers, and aid to the wounded: in short, the scenes of war.

U.S. INCREASES FORCES IN CENTRAL AMERICA

FL111540 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] The U.S. military presence in Central America has increased in the past few hours with the arrival in the region of an additional war fleet and the deployment in Honduras of a squadron of reconnaissance planes. The fleet is headed by the battleship "Iowa," which has large-caliber cannon, missiles, and modern electronic war equipment, and includes a destroyer, a frigate, and two support ships. The squadron of reconnaissance planes has 250 men; its mission is to make irregular flights over Honduras, El Salvador, and other Central American nations. These forces join the aircraft carriers "Coral Sea" and "Kennedy," and the battleship "New Jersey" which, with its escort vessels, the United States normally deploys in the region in addition to the Marines and bases established on Honduran territory.

FORMER U.S. OFFICIAL'S ESSAY ON NICARAGUA NOTED

PA120446 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Aug 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Roger Fontaine, former adviser to the U.S. National Security Council under the Reagan administration and an influential Washington politicians, has published an essay in which he attempts to demonstrate that the construction of the Punta Huete airport in Nicaragua is a serious threat to U.S. security.

Fontaine claims that the USSR will use the airstrip as a springboard from which to observe U.S. military installations in the Pacific. In his essay, the former Reagan adviser establishes a comparison that in itself constitutes a threat to Nicaragua. He says that like the Point Salines airport in Grenada, Punta Huete has become the Reagan administration's pet peeve. The threat implies that the airport under construction in Grenada was the U.S. justification for its attack on that small Caribbean island.

Roger Fontaine sets forth a similar pretext when he says that the Punta Huete airport's capacity to handle warplanes threatens U.S. security. He even suggests that Soviet aircraft would be able to observe San Diego's naval station, the Vandenberg Air Force Base, and the nuclear submarine base at (Pullentown) if the strip is built.

The essay was printed at a time when the United States has its battleship "Iowa" and its aircraft carrier "John F. Kennedy" in Pacific waters. The latter was involved in the criminal U.S. invasion of Grenada last year.

The essay is obviously another Washington scheme to influence U.S. public opinion in favor of an attack on Nicaragua, which, if staged, would be justified as an act in defense of U.S. national security. Once again the United States presents its hackneyed pretext of national security.

Nicaragua is 80 times smaller than the United States and has 90 times fewer inhabitants. The total cost of the B-1 strategic bomber is 62 times greater than the national budget of Nicaragua. How can Nicaragua be a threat to U.S. national security? It is absurd to attempt to make a military comparison between the two. Moreover, Nicaragua's armament and military doctrine are strictly defensive in nature. Nonetheless, this very idea is one of those presented to justify Washington's aggressive policy toward Nicaragua.

Commander Tomas Borge, Nicaragun Interior Minister, tried to explain these things to the U.S. public, but he was prevented from doing so by Washington. One might recall that when U.S. academics invited Commander Borge to the United States to explain the true implications of the Ronald Reagan Government's policies, the U.S. State Department denied him an entry visa for that country. The U.S. Government was, in fact, denying the U.S. public its right to be well informed on matters that genuinely interest it.

U.S. SEEKS TO 'THWART' NICARAGUAN ELECTION

PA120420 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 10 Aug 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The U.S. Pentagon has instructed the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary groups to increase their (?criminal) actions against Nicaragua in an attempt to thwart the November elections by destabilizing the country.

The anti-Sandinist armed groups have recently escalated their military operations in parts of northern Nicaragua, and the so-called regional commands are trying to push forward in the departments of Jinotega, Nueva Segovia and Madriz.

Even though the enemy has a large arsenal, Sandinist Peoples Army [EPS] have fought back strongly and have pushed the enemy back after inflicting heavy casualties on them.

The current U.S. strategy is to try to force the Sandinist revolution to allocate all of its resources to the defense of the fatherland. In this way, they would more easily be able to manipulate the internal counterrevolution led by the rightist political parties, seeking to frustrate the November elections.

The White House has given the CIA an active role in this, not only in overseeing the anti-Sandinist military operations in the war zones, but also in promoting a campaign to discredit the revoltuion using rightist politicians and Nicaraguan business and Catholic sectors.

In a statement to the press in Managua, Sergio Ramirez, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, said that there is fierce fighting underway in several parts of Jinotega Department, near Rio Coco.

EPS spokesmen have reported that eight counterrevolutionaries were killed near El Cano del Castillo in Zelaya Department. The reports added that three Sandinist fighters have died and several have been wounded in recent military operations.

On armed aggression, Sergio Ramirez added in his statement to the press that the Managua government has never ruled out the possibility of a direct U.S. military attack. The fact that Nicaragua is involved in an electoral process, he said, does not mean that it has forgotten that it is under a permanent military threat and that U.S. bases are very near, in Honduras.

The FSLN's vice presidential candidate said that had the U.S. Government influenced Arturo Cruz, presidential candidate for the so-called Democratic Coordinating Board, to participate in the elections, such an action by Washington would have been considered reassuring. But the United States, Ramirez stressed, instead told Cruz to boycott the elections. And thi is a political element added to the situation that the White House is trying to create in order to internationally discredit the Nicaraguan elections. The object is to show, Ramirez said, that Nicaragua has thwarted the electoral option and that the U.S. Congress has no alternative but to support the counterrevolution. Ramirez concluded by saying that the United States is employing a dangerous ploy, because it is making the legitimacy and prestige of the Nicaraguan election process contingent upon the participation or nonparticipation of a rightist minority. However, the plans concocted by the United States and its allies inside Nicaragua will not stand in the way of the revolution, which has the support of the majority of the people, and the solidarity and goodwill of all of the peoples of our America and the world.

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA SEES ASSASSINATION PLOT

PA122120 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government junta, has told the U.S. daily THE WASHINGTON POST that the CIA has devised a plan to assassinate Nicaraguan leaders. Ortega said that several weeks ago the Nicaraguan intelligence services learned of CIA plans to kill members of the Nicaraguan Government before the November elections. In the popular televised program "Face the People," Daniel Ortega stressed that the presence of a U.S. fleet off the Central American coasts is a serious threat to Nicaragua. Meanwhile, in Managua, Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the Nicaraguan Government junta, inaugurated the 33rd meeting of the Central American Bank of Economic Integration governors. In his opening speech, Cordova Rivas said that of the 20 million inhabitants of Central America, more than 14 million live in extreme poverty.

VATICAN STATEMENTS ON PRIESTS IN NICARAGUA

FL110134 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] The Vatican today stated that it does not authorize Catholic priests Fernando Cardenal, Ernesto Cardenal, and Miguel D'Escoto to remain in their ministerial posts in Nicaragua's Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. A communique issued today by the Vatican press office on Nicaraguan priests who hold government posts, stated that precise norms within Vatican canon law state that Catholic priests cannot hold government posts.

According to correspondents accredited to the Holy See interpretations, the warning may also affect one other priest, Edgar Parrales, who has for a long time been Nicaragua's ambassador to the OAS. It is significant that Catholic priests who are tied to other governments or who conduct political activities, such as Italian priest (Baguet Bozo), have not received as severe admonishments as the one issued today by the Vatican press office. (Bozo) a member of the Italian Socialist Party, was recently elected as deputy to the European Parliament.

U.S. HOUSE APPROVES $70 MILLION FOR EL SALVADOR

FL111510 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] The U.S. House of Representatives has approved $70 million of the $117 million requested by President Reagan as supplementary aid for El Salvador during the present fiscal year. The U.S. Senate, which had earlier approved the entire amount requested by the White House, must now issue a statement on the amount approved by the House of Representatives. If it disagrees with the amount, the matter will be referred to a joint committee to reconcile the difference.

SALVADORAN BOMBINGS, 'REPRESSION' CITED

PA120254 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] The Salvadoran regime's Air Force has continued its bombings of rural areas; in the past few hours, A-37 planes attacked Torola and San Fernando in Morazan Department. These indiscriminate bombings have produced a high death toll, as well as wounding many among the civilian population. Meanwhile, spokesmen for the 21 June Association of Salvadoran Teachers have charged that Jose Napoleon Duarte's regime has increased its repression of teachers. In this respect, they reported that the police raided the Teacher's Association headquarters in San Salvador on Thursday, and that the Education Ministry has dismissed 15 teachers whose sympathies did not lie with the government.

Another report notes that the Committee of Mothers and Relatives of Political Prisoners, Missing and Murdered Persons of El Salvador has demanded an audience with U.S. Ambassador to El Salvador Thomas Pickering. Leaders of the committee said that they requested the audience because of the U.S. meddling in El Salvador's internal affairs. The petitioners will ask the United States to exercise its broad influence over the Salvadoran regime so that the government will grant unconditional freedom to political prisoners, punish the death squad leaders, and guarantee respect for human rights.

GRENADA PREPARES 'REPRISALS' AGAINST EX-LEADERS

PA120212 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] The current authorities of Grenada are preparing reprisals against leaders of the deposed revolutionary government who were arrested during the pirate-like U.S. attack on that Caribbean island. Guyana's DAILY AND SUNDAY CHRONICLE reports that as a result of an investigation that was carried out, 19 people will be brought to trial. Meanwhile, the democratic media in the Caribbean countries have reported that this legal farce organized by Washington is an effort to intimidate the region's national liberation forces.

DETENTION OF PERUVIAN JOURNALIST NOTED

PA110110 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Peruvian authorities have maintained silence in regard to whether Journalist Jaime Ayala, of opposition newspaper LA REPUBLICA, is under arrest after his detention in Huanca, Ayacucho Department, last Thursday when he protested the search carried out at his mother's home to the authorities. The Ayacucho command has not indicated where Ayala is being held. However, it was rumored that he is incommunicado and this resulted in a protest by the National Association of Journalists which requested his immediate release and expressed regret over this attack on the press.

Meanwhile, Peruvian police forces have arrested Aparicio (?Mujaray), principal of a school in La Mar, Ayacucho Department. Authorities state that the principal is a member of the Shining Path group. It was also reported in Ayacucho that teachers Felipe Loaiza, Jorge (?Huaman), and Rigoberto Tenorio disappeared after being arrested.

RAUL CASTRO SEES PALMA SORIANO MILITIA EXERCISES

FL091144 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the party and FAR minister, has observed the exercises conducted by the Territorial Troops Militia [MTT] in the Palma Soriano Municipality. Together with Raul, a large group of members and alternate members of the Politburo and other members of the Central Committee were able to verify the dexterity of the MTT combatants in the organization of the defense and repulsion of the enemy from the territory.

At the conclusion of the exercises, Vilma Espin, alternate member of the Politburo and president of the Federation of Cuban Women, congratulated the participants, mostly women, for the high degree of efficiency and combat readiness demonstrated during the exercises.

During the different phases of the exercises, Army Gen Raul Castro toured the installations, posed questions on the forces' preparedness and readiness, and especially praised the women's attitude and dexterity in the fulfillment of missions.

RAUL CASTRO MAKES VISIT TO GRANMA PROVINCE

FL100114 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the Central Committee and Minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR], today paid a working visit to Cranma Province. Accompanying Raul were Politburo, Secretariat, and Central Committee members.

Roberto Damian Alfonso, alternate Central Committee member and first secretary of the party's provincial committee in Granma, provided an extensive explanation of the advances which have taken place in this province over the years and on the work taking place in defense preparations.

Emphasized at the meeting were the efforts being conducted to better the living conditions of the people in the mountainous regions. In this respect the electrical power services and the building of roads, schools, and other buildings were pointed out.

Later, Army General Raul Castro visited with a brigade of construction workers on mountain roads, and was present at a military training class.

GAWU MAKES PROPOSALS ON SUGAR INDUSTRY

FL092100 Bridgetown CANA in English 2032 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Aug 9, CANA -- Guyana's Cultural and General Workers Union (GAWU) has put forward 53 proposals which it says if implemented could ease the suffering of workers and put the sugar industry back on its feet. The proposals were put up by the union's honorary president Dr Cheddi Jagan during negotiations with the state-owned Guyana Sugar Corporation (Guysuco) on a new collective labour agreement. They included:

Joint representation to the Bank of Guyana for allocation of foreign exchange for the importation of essential foodstuff and much needed machinery and parts.

Special joint appeal to President Forbes Burnham to waive the freeze of wages especially for sugar workers who do not receive full employment even in the grinding period.

Local subsidy on sugar to be borne by government and not Guysuco.

Institution of workers control throughout the industry to the level of the board of directors.

Examination of the accounts of the cooperation.

Examination by GAWU of the terms of nationalisation and contract with the former expatriate owners, bookers.

The proposals were put forward by the union in response to Guysuco's claim that it could not meet demands for increased wages due to losses suffered by the cooperation. Guysuco said the industry incurred losses to the tune of 82 million dollars (one Guy dollar: 26 cents U.S.) in 1981 and 92 million dollars in 1982.

MRS BURNHAM VOICES SUPPORT FOR CUBA, NICARAGUA

FL091702 Bridgetown CANA in English 1655 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Aug 9, CANA -- The wife of Guyana President Forbes Burnham last night called on Caribbean women "to resist with all the vigour they posses the militarisation of our peoples" by a foreign power she did not name. Mrs Viola Burnham was speaking at the start of the biennial convention of the Women's Revolutionary Socialist Movement (WRSM), which she heads. The WRSM is the women's arm of the ruling People's National Congress (PNC). Mrs Burnham expressed support for the women of leftist-ruled Nicaragua and "our Cuban sisters" in what she said was their struggle against imperialism. "Our movement understands and completely supports the struggle in southern Africa and Namibia which have continued to suffer the injustices and inhumanities of apartheid in their own land despite the United Nations resolution against its abhorence," the WRSM leader said. About 1,000 local and foreign delegates are attending the five-day meeting. Foreign countries represented include Cuba, China, Dominica, North Korea, Nicaragua and the Soviet Union.

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

FRANCE OFFERS SATELLITE TO ANDEAN NATIONS

PA091753 Paris AFP in Spanish 1614 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Bogota, 9 Aug (AFP) -- France announced today that it is prepared to launch a communications satellite for the Andean group nations from its space center in Guiana. The offer was made by Louis Mexandeau, the French minister delegate to the Ministry of Industry and Research for Post and Telecommunications, who also announced that his government will provide Colombia with communications technology. The official, who paid a 3-day official visit to Colombia, made the offer today before his departure for Quito, where he will attend the inauguration of Leon Febres Cordero as the new Ecuadoran president. "France is highly developed in the field of communications, and is willing to cooperate with Colombia in this area, including a real transfer of technology, the training of research experts, and common production," he explained. Mexandeau felt that Colombia could soon become an industrialized nation in terms of communications. "I believe that France would be a good partner," the minister added. Mexandeau also donated rural radio telephone equipment to the city of Popayan, the capital of the southeastern Colombian Department of Cauca, which was destroyed by an earthquake on 31 March 1983.

COLOMBIA

USSR'S FOKIN REJECTS ARMED INTERVENTION IN REGION

PA090442 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Bogota -- Yuriy Fokin, secretary general of the USSR Foreign Affairs Ministry, has ruled out an armed intervention in Central America as a solution to the conflict in the region. At the end of [words indistinct] talks with the government of President Betancur, the Soviet official said: It would be a tragedy [words indistinct] not only the region's countries but others. Fokin reiterated the Soviet Union's support for the Contadora Group's peace efforts in the Central American region and he indicated that his country observes with great interest the Soviet Union's adherence to an additional protocol document that seeks to bind the world powers to observing total neutrality in the region. [sentence as heard]

MEXICO

TWO ACCORDS SIGNED WITH UN POPULATION FUND

FL092228 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2007 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 9 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico today signed two accords with the UN Fund for Population Activities. One accord covered decentralizing population programs in each state and the other was a techical cooperation accord. At a brief ceremony at the Mexican Foreign Secretariat, Interior Secretary Manuel Bartlett Diaz and the executive director of the Fund, Rafael M. Salas, signed the two accords. The accord on population programs and policies will benefit other nations because it provides an opportunity for other nations to sign similar documents with the UN. On the technical cooperation accord, Bartlett Diaz said that Mexico could help other countries in the design and implementation of population measures based on the experience it has gained over the last 10 years. The accord will be going into effect today and continue until one of the parties notifies the other of cancelation, with three months of notice.